

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

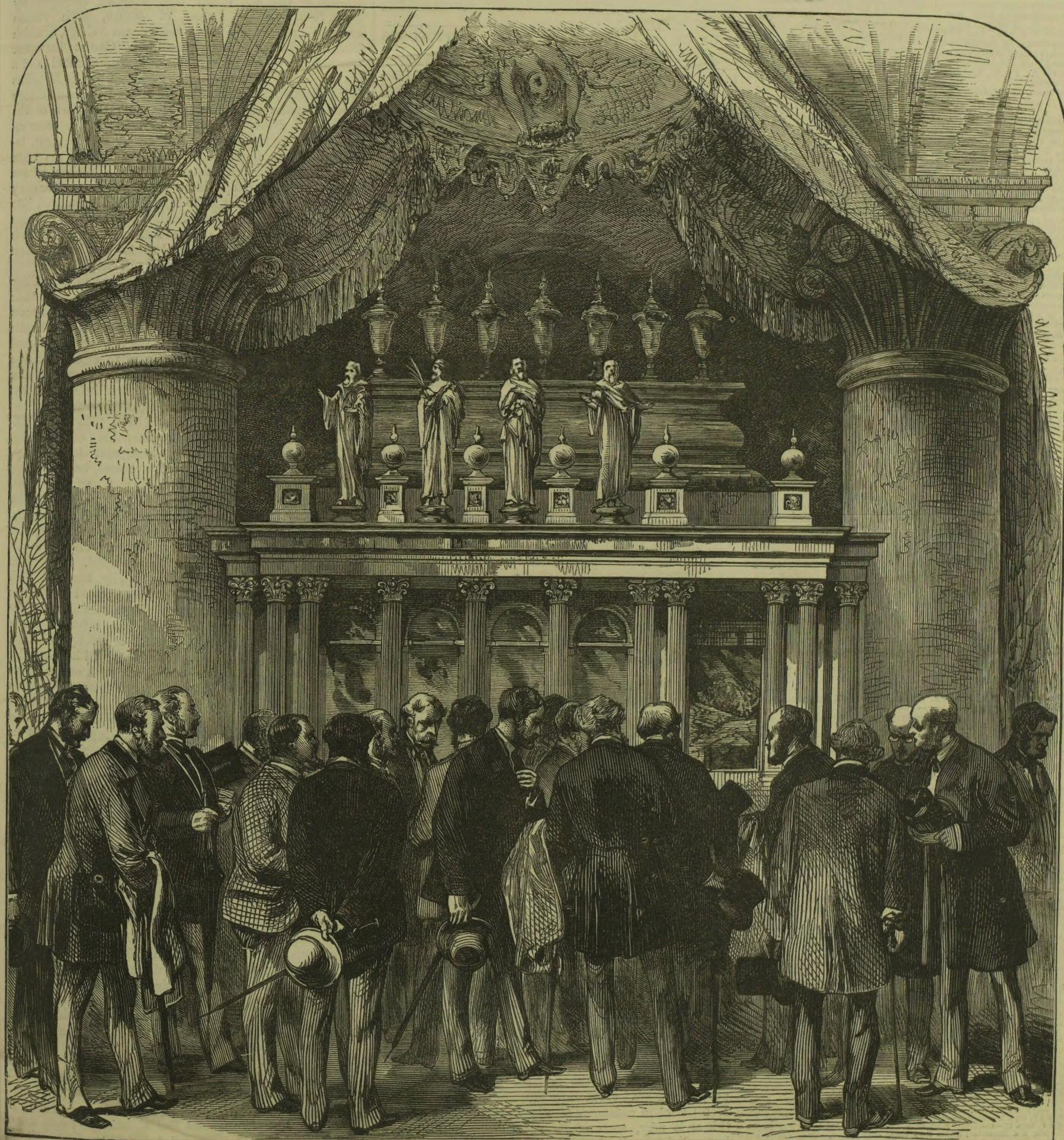


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1829.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



PILGRIMS AT THE SHRINE OF ST. EDMUND OF CANTERBURY, IN THE ABBEY CHURCH OF PONTIGNY.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 60, Leinster-square, W., the wife of Henry Mercer, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 15, Caledonia-place, Clifton, the wife of George A. F. Baillie, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Grazeley Court, near Three Mile Cross, Berks, the wife of Walter Wren, of Grazeley Court, and 3, Powis-square, London, W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 31, at Peshawur, by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Captain Bengal Staff Corps (and 26th Punjab Infantry), second son of John Buchanan-Heptun, Esq., of Clune, Fifeshire, N.B., and Tower House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Janet Lanning, third daughter of Randal Callander, Esq., H.M. Consular Service, Rio de Sul, Brazil.

On June 25, at St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, John Peck, second son of Richard Peck, Esq., J.P., to Sophia Jane, second daughter of the late Charles Reeves, Esq.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. R. W. Burnaby, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Everard Stepney Milman, retired Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late General Francis Miles Milman, to Grace Henrietta Hamilton Bell, youngest daughter of the late William Bell, Esq.

On the 10th inst., at Melton, Suffolk, Neville Ash, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Priscilla Emily, only daughter of the late Frederic William Schreiber, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Melton.

DEATHS.

On the 6th ult., at Nowshera (Cashmere Territory), en route to Sialkot, Catherine, youngest child of Major E. Bruce Gardyne, 6th (Royal) Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 days.

On the 30th ult., at Ross, Herefordshire, Wolryche Henry Whitmore Jones, Esq., of Chastleton House, Oxon, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 7th inst., at Edgcumbe, near Tavistock, Ethel Mildred, the only daughter of Henry Clark, Esq., Recorder of Tiverton, aged 12 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.

the Rev. J. H. Thomas, Vicar of

Hillingdon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev.

E. J. Rose, Vicar of Weybridge.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev.

Wm. Harrison; 3 p.m., the Rev.

Canon Kingsley.

St. James's, noon, uncertain.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., un-

certain.

French Anglican Church of St. John

("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street,

services in French, 11 a.m. and

3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W.

Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

International Congress of Orientalists, inaugural meeting at the Royal Institution, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Races: Doncaster September Meeting.

Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.

Warrickshire Agricultural Society's Show, at Knowle (two days).

International Congress of Orientalists: Reception at the British Museum 10 a.m.; Semitic section (president Sir Henry Rawlinson), Royal Society of Literature, 2.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Ember week.

Doncaster Races: St. Leger.

International Congress of Orientalists: Breakfast at Sir Bartle Frere's, Wimbledon, 11 a.m.

Turanian section (president, Sir Walter Elliot), King's College, 8.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.			Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.		Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	General Direction.	
2	29.898	61° 0'	49° 8'	69	6	54° 1'	70° 8'	SW. SSW.
3	29.746	55° 1'	91	50	51° 1'	65° 9'	SSW. S. NW.	337 000
4	29.895	54° 8'	47° 7'	78	6	52° 9'	62° 3'	WSW. SW.
5	29.990	55° 4'	42° 7'	65	7	47° 1'	64° 8'	WSW. W.
6	29.949	54° 6'	58° 3'	96	10	51° 3'	58° 7'	SW.
7	29.981	58° 8'	53° 0'	82	10	53° 7'	65° 8'	SW.
8	29.894	59° 6'	54° 7'	85	10	56° 9'	66° 8'	SW. SSW.
								015

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.873 29.879 29.893 29.906 29.933 30.013 29.963

Temperature of Air .. 63° 7° 63° 0° 58° 0° 57° 2° 56° 9° 59° 7° 62° 5

Temperature of Evaporation .. 58° 6° 60° 6° 52° 1° 51° 9° 53° 0° 57° 6° 57° 5

Direction of Wind .. N.W. SW. W. W. SW. SW. SW. SW. SW. SW. SW. SW. SW.

All the back numbers may still be had, price 6d. per copy, post-free to any part of the United Kingdom.

T. FOX, 198, Strand, London.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week consists of the Number and Supplement only; but with the issue for Saturday next, Sept. 19, will be presented the Facsimile of a Drawing by SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., entitled "THE SETTERS," printed in colours. The Number and Supplement will contain several Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price Sixpence; or, by post, Sixpence-Halfpenny.

* * * A few Proof Impressions of "THE SETTERS" have been taken on large fine plate paper, price Five Shillings each.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

Carlism has been signalising itself during the past week. Its temper, never very genial, seems to have become exasperated—in part, perhaps, owing to the recognition of Marshal Serrano's Government, and in part, no doubt, as a result of the stricter watch over the French frontier, which has cut off sources of supply, both of men and materials, for the army of the Pretender. Unable—or, at all events, unprepared—as yet to descend from its mountain fastnesses, cross the Ebro, and force its way to Madrid, it would seem to have entered upon a line of tactics which, by provoking German intervention, might rouse the national pride of the Spanish people, and goad them into identifying themselves with Don Carlos in resistance of the intruding foreigner. Be this as it may, some of its subordinate chiefs, whether instructed from head-quarters or only guessing at what might prove acceptable there, have rashly hurled defiance

at Germany, and have done their little best to kindle the indignation of the Emperor, Prince Bismarck, and the German people.

For some days past two gun-boats of the German fleet have been cruising off the Biscayan coast, ostensibly for the protection of the lives and property of German residents in the Basque provinces of Spain. They were ordered to these waters far more, it may be supposed, for the sake of the moral effect which might be produced by their presence than on account of any material aid they would be likely to render to the subjects of the German Emperor in the inland places of the district. There may, moreover, have been an idea on the part of Prince Bismarck that the earnestness of feeling which these ships of war represented on the part of Germany might bring to bear some pressure upon the Government of France in restraint of that "benevolent neutrality" which for some time past had left open all manner of facilities for the conveyance of supplies to the Carlists across the frontier. Still the Nautilus and the Albatross, the gun-boats dispatched to the station, strictly confined themselves to the object they were commissioned to secure. In prosecution of this object they made a cruise, towards the end of last week, along the Biscayan coast from Santander to San Sebastian, and were on their return to the former place when the incident happened which is the main subject of our observations. A body of Carlists were besieging Guetaria, a little port in the province of Guipuscoa. Making use of the batteries they had erected for this purpose, they deliberately fired at the passing gun-boats, one of which slightly damaged by their shot. As a matter of course, both vessels instantly replied with some dozen shells, which speedily silenced and cleared the Carlist batteries. The attack appears to have been a premeditated and a wanton insult to the Power represented by the Nautilus and Albatross, and can hardly be explained upon any theory which assumes a rational purpose on the part of the assailants. Nevertheless, just as men's minds were recovering from the surprise excited by this incident, information was forwarded by telegram that the train which, but for an accidental cause of delay, should have carried the recently appointed Ambassadors of Germany and Austria from France to Madrid, had been fired into by Carlists who, although balked in their murderous object by the absence of the Ambassadors, killed both the driver and the fireman, and so far left behind them a sanguinary proof of the malignity of their design.

These are extremely unpleasant occurrences. They are so in their character. They may become so in their consequences. It is not impossible, although we trust it is far from likely, that Carlist recklessness may kindle the flames of a European war. We rely upon the good sense of the Government at Berlin to efface from the public mind any such calamitous prospect. Under ordinary circumstances there can be but little doubt that Prince Bismarck would make light of such trivialities as above. But it must be admitted that the circumstances under which they have occurred are not ordinary. The tone of political feeling throughout Germany has, owing to various and successive causes, become more inflammable of late than it was wont to be, and the principle and the policy which Carlism embodies constitute the spark best fitted to fire the national resentment of the German people. They are surrounded by some of its strongholds abroad. They seem to be destined, and they have boldly accepted their destiny, to assert on behalf of the civilised world the supremacy of State authority in all matters affecting the temporal interests of its subjects. The consolidation of the unity of the empire has become bound up with their success. In the region of politics they will acknowledge no ecclesiastical rival, be the religious faith of the people what it may. Prince Bismarck cannot be deceived in regard to the intensity, or the possible breadth, of the contest in which he is engaged. No doubt, it would suit his purpose to fight the battle, if possible, at the outworks of his adversary, and hence his rather obvious predisposition towards a combined intervention of the Powers in the affairs of Spain. He, however, even more than most other statesmen, will most likely have given due consideration to the reasons that may be urged both for and against the policy in question. Carlism is not to be killed at any given spot, though Carlists may be. There are some evils which are best left to die under the action of uninterrupted light. External pressure does but develop their internal power of resistance. The probability is that this would be the result in the case before us. Locally, it would convert what is now a provincial insurrection into a source and centre of a nation's patriotism. Generally, it might tend to unite over all Europe those elements of absolutism, both political and ecclesiastical, which are at present diffused through all States, and might precipitate a "war of ideas," which every friend of humanity must desire to be averted.

A pulpit has been erected in Cashel Cathedral as a memorial to Bishop Daly. It is supported by four polished Cork marble pillars, with carved capitals, and surmounted with cornices.

A race took place at Southsea on Tuesday between Mr. D. M'Iver's yacht Sunshine and Mr. H. Baillie's Vanessa, two of the swiftest cutters afloat, for a £50 cup. Each has won seventeen prizes this season. The Vanessa won the lead and maintained it throughout, winning by 8 min. 22 sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for WEEK ending

MONDAY, Sept. 14.—Balloon Ascents by M. and Madame Duruof—Athletic Sports by the Boys of the Royal School.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—Comedy, "Wild Oats"—Messrs. C. Wyndham, Banister, W. H. St. John, C. Hart, F. L. Webster, and Lionel Brough, Misses E. Vining and Alice Ingram.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.—Instrumental Concert.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.—Comedy, "Brighton"—Messrs. C. Wyndham, W. H. Stephens, Mrs. Weldon, Mr. Benthall, and Bannister; Misses Rose Leslie, Julia Vining, Emily Vining, and Mary G.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.—Comedy.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Birkhall on Wednesday week, and visited Madame Van de Wyer. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh drove to Alt-na-Guibaack. Prince Leopold also took a drive. The Queen, on the previous day, drove to Abergeldie, and visited the Earl and Countess of Derby, and in the evening entertained the Duchess of Bedford and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph at dinner.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Marquis of Huntly, went to Aberdeen, on Saturday last, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the extension of the north pier of the harbour. His Royal Highness, who travelled by a special train, was met at the station by the Lord Provost and the municipal authorities, who conducted the Duke to the harbour, a guard of honour of the city rifle volunteers being in attendance, and the line of route kept by the rifle and artillery volunteers, the pier being lined by the men of the Naval Reserve, coastguardsmen, and crew of her Majesty's ship *Netley*. His Royal Highness was received at the pier by a guard of honour of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Regiment. An address having been presented to the Duke by the Lord Provost, the stone was laid by his Royal Highness with the usual formalities—the Rev. A. J. Robertson, of the West Church, taking part in the proceedings. The Duke, after being entertained at luncheon by the Lord Provost at his residence, left for Balmoral. His Royal Highness was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and the day was kept as a general holiday. The Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh met the Duke at Ballater on his return in the evening. The Hon. Alexander Yorke and the Rev. Dr. Donald M'Leod arrived at, and Mr. Collins left, the castle.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. M'Leod officiated, and in the evening dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, drove on Monday through Castleton and towards Mar Castle. The Rev. Dr. M'Leod left the castle. The Duchess of Bedford and Sir Thomas Biddulph dined with her Majesty. Lady Eliza Russell and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal circle after dinner.

The Queen, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. The Duke of Edinburgh has had good sport in the forest: last week his Royal Highness shot eight fine stags, the first of which was a "royal." Prince Leopold is now able to take frequent drives. The weather on Deeside is cold and clear, Lochnagar, Ben Macdui, and other mountains having a coating of snow.

Lady Abercromby has left and Lady Churchill has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen stood godmother by proxy to the twin sons of Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, who were christened, on Friday week, at Woburn Abbey, the seat of Lord Odo's brother, the Duke of Bedford. The infants were named Victor Alexander Frederick and Alexander Victor Frederick. The other sponsors were the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, and the Earl of Clarendon.

Mr. Disraeli has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues at Copenhagen. Monday being the birthday of the Queen of Denmark, the Danish Royal family assembled at a family gathering at Bernstorff Castle. The Prince of Wales, who is travelling under the title of Earl of Chester, has visited Baden, en route for Copenhagen.

The Post says that there is no foundation for the statement that the Prince and Princess of Wales are going on a visit to Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest this autumn; nor for the report that his Royal Highness purposes to be present at the manoeuvres that are to take place in the neighbourhood of Hanover during the present month.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to take up their residence at Eastwell Park, Kent, early in October.

The Empress of Austria, with the Archduchess Valarie, attended a special mass at the Church of Our Lady and St. Wilfrid's, Ventnor, on Tuesday, it being the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The Rev. Justin Mooney officiated. In the afternoon the Ventnor athletic sports were held in the grounds attached to Steephill Castle. The Empress and the Archduchess were present in an open carriage for three hours during all the races, which consisted of flat races, hurdle-races, and steeplechases. The Empress was so well pleased with the athletic feats performed by a young man named Frank Toogood that her Majesty expressed her intention of giving the same name to the best hunter in her stud. In the evening a part of the Undercliff near Steephill Castle was illuminated by red and blue lights, when her Majesty was again present. The Earl of Dudley has presented the Empress with a handsome thoroughbred horse, worth upwards of 600 guineas.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial left Arenenberg last week for Zurich.

The Prince of Asturias was present at a review of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth on Thursday week. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Marine Barracks, and in the evening he was entertained at dinner by Sir Hastings Doyle. On the following day the Prince visited Brighton, and afterwards proceeded to Dover, whence he embarked for the Continent.

Prince Soltykoff has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha has left the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, for Upper Tooting, where his Excellency has taken a mansion.

The French Ambassador, Count de Jarnac, and M. Comyn, the Spanish Minister, have presented their credentials at the Foreign Office, the absence of her Majesty, at Balmoral, preventing a personal reception by the Queen.

His Excellency the Duke of Abercorn left Kingstown on Monday for England, to attend the funeral of his daughter, the late Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived in town.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Buckhurst.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Florence.

The Earl of St. Germans has left town for his seat, Port Eliot, Cornwall.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley square for Wortley Hall, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe.

Lord and Lady O'Hagan have arrived at Towneley Hall from Ireland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived at Hawarden Castle from Penmaenmawr.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Brand have left Glynde for a tour on the Continent.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has been on a visit to the Earl of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle, near Newbury.

The marriage of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, to Lady Lucy Caroline, third daughter of Earl Fortescue, was celebrated on Thursday week, at the church of Filleigh, North Devon. Sir Michael and his bride after the breakfast left for Powderham Castle.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Egerton Leigh, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, second son of Colonel Egerton Leigh, M.P., of Jodrell Hall and High Leigh, Cheshire, with Miss Edwards, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, of Pye Nest, near Halifax, Yorkshire, is arranged to take place at the parish church, Halifax, on Thursday next.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allnutt, T., to be Vicar of Gorleston, Norfolk.
Bowlby, H. B.; Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham.
Calvert, Thomas Bainbridge; Vicar of Mold Green.
Crouch, James F.; Prebendary of Cublington in Hereford Cathedral.
Cuffe, George; Rector of St. John Baptist, Coventry.
Edward, Allen, jun.; Incumbent of All Saints, South Lambeth.
Ellerton, J.; Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of Lichfield.
Ford, Edmund Deace; Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Monmouthshire.
French, Samuel; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Leicester.
Fry, J. H.; Curate of Lamash, Essex.
Fynes-Clinton, Dormer; Perpetual Curate of Ebernoe, Kirdford, Sussex.
Honeyburne, J. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philomena, Toxteth Park.
Jolley, William Rowe; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Birkenhead.
Knipe, J. Dolman; Curate of All Saints' with St. Lawrence, Evesham.
Lee, Lancelot J.; Rector of Worthen, near Shrewsbury.
Nicholson, Richard; Rural Dean of Avebury, second portion.
Powell, F. G. M.; Vicar of Norton, Radnorshire.
Swainson, J. G., Curate; Rector of Wistanstow, Salop.
Thompson, Benjamin; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Blackburn.
Trower, A.; Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.
Warmington, E. J.; Rector of Dengie, Essex.
West, J. R. O.; Rector of St. Philip's, Bradford-road, Manchester.
Wilbraham, C. P.; Vicar of Penkridge; Rural Dean of Penkridge.
Williams, J. Lewis; Vicar of Longfleet, Dorset; Chaplain of Poole Union.
Wilson, Thomas; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Clifton.
Woolcombe, William Walter; Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire.
Wright, John; Perpetual Curate of Grinshill, Salop.

Archdeacon Holbech has given £2000 towards the restoration of Farnborough Church.

The contract for rebuilding St. Nicholas's, Colchester, has been let for £10,873.

The Evangelical Conference at Oxford ended its session, on Monday, with several largely-attended meetings.

Dr. John Medley, who was appointed in 1845 the first Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick, has intimated his intention to resign the see.

A church for the use of the patients and staff of the North Riding Lunatic Asylum was opened at Clifton, near York, on Tuesday. The sermon was preached by the Dean of York.

The new parochial schools which have been built for St. James's, Walthamstow, at a cost of £2500, were opened yesterday week by Mr. Richard Foster and other gentlemen. They will accommodate 400 children.

The Bishop of Exeter has fixed the first Sunday in Advent (Nov. 29) for collections to be made throughout his diocese on behalf of the Devon and Exeter Hospital. The hospital anniversary dinner is to be revived.

Tewkesbury Abbey is about to be thoroughly restored, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott. The removal of about an acre of two coats of whitewash will be no inconsiderable item in the expense.

A largely-attended meeting was held in Exeter, yesterday week, to protest against the custom of levying dominicals, which is being enforced in several parishes in that city. The tax was condemned as unjust and un-Christian, and it was determined to take steps for its abolition.

A new church was opened on Thursday week at Writhlington, near Radstock, to accommodate about one hundred persons. The cost has been jointly defrayed by Prebendary Pearson (who is the patron) and the Incumbent, who is entitled to a share of the produce of the collieries worked under the glebe.

In opening new schools, on Monday, for Skipton parish church, the Bishop of Ripon spoke strongly in favour of religious instruction being imparted along with elementary education. He expressed preference for Church schools, as compared with board schools, on the ground that they provided that instruction and cost less.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presiding at a meeting of the Church Defence Association at Exeter, on Tuesday night, strongly objected to the conversion of the work of defending the Church into a party movement, and claimed for the Establishment that its maintenance is to the advantage of the whole nation.

Three more City churches are to be demolished—St. Benet's, St. Paul's Wharf; St. Michael's, Queenhithe; and Allhallows and St. John the Evangelist, Bread-street. Sir Thomas More's chapel at Chelsea has just been purchased by Mr. R. H. Davies, and transferred to the Rector, churchwardens, and trustees of St. Luke's. The outside wall of the chapel has been restored by Mr. Davies, but in the interior many repairs are required to preserve this interesting relic.

The new church of St. Bartholomew, in Anne-street, London-road, Brighton, which has been built at a cost of £16,000, was opened on Tuesday. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester, and comprised a masterly advocacy of the system of free and open churches, a condemnation of over zeal resulting in persecution, and a tribute of praise to the donor of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Wagner. The new church is situated in a working-class district, and will provide accommodation for 1500 worshippers comfortably.

The old Church of St. James, Duke's-place, Aldgate, a neighbourhood inhabited almost exclusively by members of the Jewish community, has disappeared, and the monuments and mural tablets have been removed to the Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, the two parishes being now ecclesiastically united. St. James's Church was originally attached to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, and was, at the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII., given, together with the lands, to the Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the church and built houses on the site. The Rev. Dr. Whittemore, who has been Rector of St. James's since 1857, is now the Rector of St. James's and St. Catherine Cree, which are united.

Breeders from all parts of the country mustered at Holker Hall, on Wednesday, to take part in the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated shorthorns. Splendid specimens of the Oxford Wild Eyes, Rose of Raby, Cleopatra, and other pedigree bulls were knocked down at worthy figures. The proceeds of the sale amounted to £15,813.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO PONTIGNY.

The visit of several hundred English members of the Roman Catholic Church to the old Abbey of Pontigny, in Burgundy, to attend a commemorative religious service at the shrine of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III., was noticed last week. Most of the pilgrims returned to Paris on the Thursday afternoon or evening. They had witnessed the celebration of a grand high mass in the morning, in which the Archbishop of Sens, the Archbishop of Chambery, and Archbishop Manning took part; and they had heard a sermon from Archbishop Manning. He had also said the early mass at the high altar, before the more public service, and distributed the communion to a number of his countrymen. There were, altogether, nearly five hundred English people at Pontigny, of whom three hundred came in the party that set out from London on the Tuesday morning. When these arrived at Pontigny, led by Monsignor Patterson, on the Wednesday afternoon, they were met by Archbishop Manning and other ecclesiastics, including Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, with a procession to conduct them to the Abbey. A service of vespers was performed at seven o'clock. The illustration on our front page represents the shrine of St. Edmund of Canterbury—that is to say, the consecrated receptacle of his body, which is preserved and exhibited behind the glass front of the shrine. The body is robed in the vestments of an Archbishop, said to be those worn by St. Edmund in his lifetime. The face and part of the left hand are distinctly seen; the right arm has been removed. Several votive tablets and forms of special prayer are displayed outside the shrine. It occupies a chapel or cell, approached by a winding staircase in the Abbey of Pontigny, which was described in our last.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual meeting of the British Museum Rifle Association was held at Wormwood-scrubs yesterday week. A valuable series of prizes presented by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum was competed for by volunteers of different metropolitan corps, members of the association. The principal winners of prizes were as follows:—Private Baynes (South Middlesex), Private Hogg (37th Middlesex), Corporal Anderson, Private Saunders, and Private M'Kenzie (London Irish). The British Museum challenge cup, a beautiful work of art, was won by Private Baynes; and the gold challenge medal, specially designed by R. Holmes, Esq., Queen's Librarian, was won finally by Mr. Baynes.

The annual prize competition of the members of N (Tower Ward) company of the London Rifle Brigade, under Captain Miller, was held at Rainham on Saturday last. Lieutenant Payne became the holder of the challenge cup and winner of the first prize, value £5; Colour-Sergeant J. C. Preston won the challenge vase and second prize, value £4; and Sergeant J. Preston took third prize, of equal value. Corporal Cuthbert took the fourth prize, value £3, and was also the winner of a prize for the best attendance at drill this year, as he had been in the previous year. The other prize-winners were Messrs. Lemann, Titford, Towse, Murton, Fowler, and Daniell.

Between 600 and 700 volunteer engineers paid what is now an annual visit to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham on Monday. They were inspected by the commander of the district, and, after being entertained at luncheon, were marched across the Medway over a pontoon-bridge to witness some fortifications and defence operations on Tower-hill.

At the annual prize meeting of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Volunteers (which includes the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and 17th Essex corps), Privates Fowler, a Cambridge schoolmaster, won Colonel Fryer's challenge shield and £5. Sergeant Fulcher, also of Cambridge, won the Earl of Hardwicke's challenge cup and £3. The Wisbech company won Earl Sandwich's prize for volley-firing; the Ely company, however, divided the money part of the prize with them, being equal in points, but beaten on bull's-eyes.

The Norfolk Volunteer Service Association closed its annual prize competition yesterday week, on Household-heath, Norwich. The championship of Norfolk (a distinction carrying with it £15, a badge, and a medal) was won by Private Easter, of the Norwich battalion. A number of other contests also took place, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gurney Buxton, wife of the Mayor of Norwich.

The returns recently compiled by the Emigration Commissioners at Liverpool show a falling off in the emigration from that port. During August there sailed "under the Act" twenty-six ships to the United States, with 10,497 persons; seven to Canada, with 2520; and two to Nova Scotia, with 312. Not "under the Act" there sailed seven ships to the United States, with 804; two to Canada, with 104; one to Nova Scotia, with 10; two to Victoria, with 91; one to China, with 12; five to Africa, with 40; and six to South America, with 204—making a total "under the Act" of 13,129, and "not under the Act" of 1265. This, when compared with August of last year, shows a decrease of 740, and a decrease on the year of 54,086.

The annual show of the Amalgamated Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society began, on Wednesday, at Stalybridge. The show attracted some of the best stock in the country, and Mr. Bruce of Forres, Lady Pigot, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Ellesmere were among the prize-winners. The annual banquet was held in the evening, presided over by Mr. F. D. Astley, at which Mr. Chapman, M.P., and Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., were present.—On the same day the annual show of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society began at St. Neots, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. Most of the prizes were open to general competition, and the number of animals exhibited was very large.

Dr. Schliemann describes, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, an ascent recently made by him of Mount Parnassus. He did not see any snow until he had gained an altitude of 6000 ft., and even then only in clefts of the mountain. At nine in the evening, after repeatedly losing his way, he arrived at one of the highest of the shepherds' huts, but the place was so filthy that he preferred to sleep with his companions in the open air. This he did with comparative comfort. At two a.m. they proceeded on mules for an hour and a half, after which they had to climb with hands and feet up the Lykeri, which is the highest peak of the mountain. They reached the summit with much labour at five o'clock, just as the sun was rising. To the east they saw the green fields and meadows of Boeotia, Lake Copais, Attica, the Island of Euboea, and the Aegean Sea; to the north the mountain chains of Othrys and Oeta, Pindus, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, and Athos; to the south the ravine of Pleistos, in which Delphi lies hidden, the beautiful plain of Kryssos, the bays of Cirrha and Anticirrha, and the magnificent mountain range of the Helicon, the Bay of Corinth, Acrocorinthos, the mountains of Achaia, descending precipitously to the sea, the high mountains of Arcadia, and in the background the gigantic Taygetos; to the west the mountains of Locris, Etolia, and Acarnania, and behind them the Adriatic.

"ADAM AND EVE."

Apple-tree and woman should not be too near together; if they be so, it bodes some danger to man. This seems to be the painter's notion in a rather pretty French picture, engraved after one of Messrs. Goupil's published photographs. It would seem, indeed, to the ordinary observer, that the woman is here in the greater peril of the two. She may possess the skill of the expert female performer at a circus of equestrian theatricals to keep her footing on the back of a moving horse. If she can stand in that position with ease and safety, we do not know that there is any harm in her trying to get the apple. To accuse her of meaning to steal it would be rash and uncharitable; perhaps the orchard belongs to the young gentleman in her company. He does not resemble Adam in costume, nor is she

dressed precisely like Eve before the fall. We hope that the fall may not take place, but it seems only too likely at this moment. It would have been a saving mercy, indeed, if Eve had failed to reach the forbidden fruit, and had got a tumble instead at the foot of the tree. But this adventuress, when she comes down headlong, is sure with her trailing petticoats to sweep the lurking serpent off the wall. There is a sly proverb, that the devil is apt to hide in a woman's skirts. The risk of a venomous bite will then be incurred; but it is evident that the watchful dog has a mind to attack the enemy at once, while his master and mistress persist in playing the fool, as man and woman are always inclined to do. Such is life, the moralist will here remark; and there is an end of the so-so allegory, represented by this fanciful work of art.

THE FETE DES LOGES AT ST. GERMAIN.

One of the most picturesque and interesting fêtes in the environs of Paris is the famous rural gathering known as the "Fête des Loges," so named from a cluster of woodcutters' huts that formerly stood in the forest of St. Germain, in the neighbourhood of the pile of slate-roofed stone buildings—originally a convent for barefooted friars, afterwards a powder-magazine in the days of the Terror, and now a branch establishment of the Legion of Honour, in front of which the fête is held. When the convent was in a flourishing condition an annual three days' pilgrimage seems to have been instituted to its chapel of St. Fiacre—the patron saint of gardeners and florists. And as soon as the pilgrims had paid their devotions, it was their custom to banquet and make merry beneath the



"ADAM AND EVE." BY COMTE CALIX.

FROM THE PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

forest trees. When the Revolution put an end to all such superstitious rovings and gatherings the old habit of feasting in the forest on three given days in the month of September still survived, and even continues to be the main attraction of the "Fête des Loges" at the present day.

The scene of the fête is reached after a pleasant drive of two or three hours along a road straight as a dart, and bordered on each side by lofty trees, with game preserves and deer-paddocks in the recesses of the forest beyond, and with a perfect stream of vehicles of every known shape following and preceding one. Restaurants, cafés, ball-rooms, circuses, show-men's booths, swings, roundabouts, and Russian mountains abound; and there are hundreds of those little stalls such as are to be met with at every fête and fair in every part of Europe, where, save certain edibles and toys, nothing but articles of a perfectly useless character are sold. The chief

thoroughfare of the little canvas town, the Rue des Restaurants, is easily recognisable by the curling wreaths of pale blue smoke ascending from gigantic fireplaces, formed of masses of stone hastily cemented together, in front of which are long heavily-laden spits, set in motion by means of cords wound round the branches of some adjacent tree, on which larded capons, ducks, kids, goslings, and legs and shoulders of mutton are roasting at blazing wood fires. Round about are tribes of cooks in clean white caps and jackets and aprons, busily engaged with their basting-ladles, or in trussing and larding fowls, preparing fricandeaux and ragouts, trimming côtelettes, beating fillets, flavouring soups, slicing potatoes, and washing salads. Halves and quarters of sheep, and joints of veal, mutton, and beef, hang suspended around; and on tables, neatly dressed out with white cloths and decorated with bouquets of flowers, such delicacies as crayfish, prawns, cold

roast capons, pâtés aux foies gras, and all the fruits of the season, are temptingly displayed. The tents which form the restaurants—the cuisines and their accessories are all open to the sky—are decked out inside with flags and evergreens, the trunks of the trees which shoot up here and there are bound round with branches of fern, and three or four rows of tables run from one end to the other. On putting these establishments to the test, the soup proves somewhat thin, the fillets a trifle tough; but the capons are plump and tender, the salads crisp and sweet, and the bordeaux by no means amiss. During déjeuner a band of three or four juvenile musicians will favour one with a vocal and instrumental concert; and young demoiselles with flowers will pass up and down between the tables and insist on placing roses in one's button-hole, whether or not one approves of this style of decoration, and leaving their reward entirely to one's own sense of liberality. As the day wears on, the cooks, who



THE FÊTE DES LOGES AT ST. GERMAIN.

appeared so neat and trim in the morning, begin to look very greasy and a trifle groggy; nevertheless, they continue to spit their capons with their accustomed dexterity and to ply their basting-ladies with energy, for the fete will last till near midnight and provision must be made for new arrivals.

At dusk there are preparations for a general illumination, and soon the little tented town is one blaze of light, the triumphal arches are so many masses of brilliancy, and thousands of lamps are hung out in front of the numerous stalls and booths, the shows, the cafés, the restaurants, and the dancing-saloons, which latter are soon filled with amateurs eager to display their proficiency in waltz, polka, and quadrille.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 10.

The anniversary of the downfall of the Second Empire passed off quietly enough this year, for the manifestations chronicled by the papers, besides being only four in number, were exclusively confined to that excitable region, the south of France. By practising obedience to the law and studiously refraining from turbulent demonstrations, the Republican party is daily acquiring additional moral force; and it cannot be denied that its calm and passive attitude contrasts most favourably with the violent and passionate demeanour of its Royalist and Imperialist adversaries. The most serious of the four manifestations against the fallen régime appears to have taken place at Perigueux, where seventy individuals were arrested by the authorities; at Agen between two or three thousand people assembled in front of a tree of liberty on the Place Paulin and sang the "Marseillaise," the sudden appearance of a troop of gendarmerie occasioning a slight émeute, which was, however, speedily quelled. At Mèze, in the Hérault, a numerous crowd, we are told, danced through the streets and sang revolutionary songs, refusing to retire at the appearance of the garrison, which fired upon the manifestants and wounded five or six of them.

The Committee of Permanence has held another meeting, and the Republican members have again uselessly catechised the Ministry with regard to its reactionary attitude, General de Chabaud Latour replying evasively to the numerous questions addressed to him by MM. de Mahy and Picard. A debate of some interest was raised by the former apropos of a cuirassier officer named De Mun, who has been lecturing in La Vendée and inciting the peasants to support the cause of Henri V. by arms. General de Chabaud Latour refused to believe that he had been guilty of this offence; and a veritable "incident" arose in consequence of M. de Mahy remarking that the Vendéans who fought in 1793 were "insurgents," a title which the Duc de la Rochefoucauld and other Legitimist deputies indignantly repudiated. The sitting was brought to a close by the Royalist members protesting against the recognition of the Spanish Republic—a protest which Marshal MacMahon has answered by appointing Count de Chandordy, French Ambassador at Madrid, and by suspending Louis Veuillot's paper, *L'Univers*, for the scurrilous manner in which it has been insulting Marshal Serrano. Apropos of the relations between France and Spain, it is curious that the German Consul at Bayonne, to whom the French authorities always indignantly denied that the existence of a Carlist committee in that town was tolerated, should, by disguising himself, have discovered that a veritable Junta held periodical sittings there, and regulated the manner in which supplies for the Carlist forces, for which regular stores were established on French territory, should be passed across the frontier.

The President of the Republic's project of a tour in the South of France appears to be abandoned, but he is about to make excursions to Bethune, Lille, Arras, and other garrison towns for the purpose of inspecting the troops. The semi-official journals, however, take especial care to inform us that anything like a repetition of the Brittany tour is certainly not contemplated. The *Rappel* asserts that the journey in the South of France has been abandoned, as the authorities feared that the Marshal would be besieged with petitions in favour of the ninety Republicans arbitrarily arrested at Marseilles for participation in the Revolution of Sept. 4, whose trials are now proceeding before the Council of War. One of them, named Susini, has been condemned to five years' penal servitude; but M. Barthelemy, a Municipal Councillor, has merely been sentenced to a nominal fine; and MM. Braun and Bosc, two of the principal accused, have been acquitted. The latter is one of the wealthiest shippers of Marseilles, and he was warmly defended by M. Hornbostle, a Legitimist advocate, who, curiously enough, happens to be one of the arrested on the downfall of the Empire.

So partial is the present system of administration throughout the provinces that the Municipal Commission of Marseilles, named by the Government in replacement of the former Municipal Council, the suppression of which had been decided on on the flimsiest pretext, have actually voted from the municipal funds a sum of 5000 francs for the purpose of distributing it among its employés by way of premium for erasing the largest number of names, of Republican voters of course, from the Parliamentary electoral lists.

Following upon the election for Maine-et-Loire, which takes place next Sunday, and the result of which it is still impossible to anticipate, we shall have, on Oct. 4, general elections for the Departmental Conseils Généraux; and on the 18th elections for the National Assembly in Seine-et-Oise, the Pas-de-Calais and the Alpes Maritimes. In the first of these departments the Bonapartists will be represented by the Prince de Wagram, and the Republicans by M. Senart, President of the Constituent Assembly of 1848—the election of the latter being already assured. The election for the Corsican General Council will place in presence of each other two opposing Imperialist candidates—Prince Charles Bonaparte (the grandson of the first Emperor's elder brother Lucien), who espouses the cause of the ex-Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, and Prince Napoleon, who comes forward in support of his own peculiar Democratic-Bonapartist doctrines.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has been making a brief stay in Paris, where he visited both Marshal MacMahon and M. Thiers. He has since left the capital for Biarritz. The ex-King of Hanover has also arrived in Paris with his family.

The suit against the niece of the ex-Queen of Spain and her husband, Charles Perkins, formerly American Consul at Lisbon, for swindling has terminated in the acquittal of the former and conviction of the latter, who has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 100f.; and, further, to restore the sum of 39,300f., the estimated amount of his frauds.

SPAIN.

General Zabala's Cabinet has resigned, and Señor Sagasta has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The report that the Carlists at Guetaria had fired upon the German gun-boat Albatross is confirmed by an official communication from the captain of the vessel to the Prefect of Santander. It appears, too, that some damage was done to the

ship. The Albatross fired twelve cannon shots in reply, and the Carlists then took to flight.

A train which was supposed to be conveying the Austrian and German Ministers to Madrid was fired upon by the Carlists near Santander. The driver and stoker were killed, but the two Ministers for whom the salute was intended had delayed their departure. During their journey to Madrid the German and Austrian envoys had a very cordial reception everywhere, and at Valladolid they were entertained at supper by the local authorities.

General Lopez Dominguez and his troops have been congratulated by the Government for the courage they displayed in the engagements which they fought while on their way to deliver Puycerda. In these engagements the Carlists were defeated five times. Official despatches from Madrid announce that the Carlists have raised the siege of Puycerda and that they are retreating towards the French frontier, pursued by the Republican troops. It is also asserted that the Government troops have entered the town. According to Carlist advices, there has been desperate fighting for three days in Catalonia, and the Republican losses are reported to be very great. From Madrid we learn that General Lopez Pinto has defeated the Carlists at Mora, in the province of Teruel, after ten hours' fighting, and that he had succeeded in obtaining possession of the town and castle, notwithstanding the energetic defence he met with.

Telegrams received in Madrid and New York from Havannah announce that fighting has taken place in Cuba, and that the insurgents have been defeated with considerable loss.

GERMANY.

A banquet was given at Heilbronn yesterday week in honour of the King of Wurtemburg and his Imperial guest, the Crown Prince, who has been attending the manoeuvres of the Wurtemburg troops. His Majesty proposed the health of the Emperor and his son; and the Crown Prince, in responding, expressed his pleasure at recollecting that Wurtemburg had prepared the way for a united Germany.

The Old Catholic Congress has held its sittings at Freiburg. Upwards of 130 delegates from various countries were present, and Herr Schulte was elected president. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Dr. Döllinger had invited a conference of clergy of different denominations to meet at Bonn on the 14th inst., for the purpose of endeavouring to come to an understanding on questions of dogma. The congress held its final sitting on Tuesday, 5000 persons being present. At the conclusion hearty cheers were given for the Emperor William and the Grand Duke of Baden.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Vienna last Saturday. His Majesty gave a banquet, on the following day, in honour of the Russian officers invited to witness the military manoeuvres; and set out on Monday morning for Bohemia. The Emperor, accompanied only by his military suite, arrived at Prague on Monday, on his way to Brandeis. His reception was enthusiastic. Unlike last time, when the Czechs held aloof demonstratively, this time the Czechs and Germans vied with each other in the warmth of their welcome. The town was illuminated in the evening. On Tuesday the Emperor received deputations from the clergy, the nobility, the civil and military authorities, the Permanent Committee of the Bohemian Provincial Diet, and the Mayor and Municipal Council. His Majesty was subsequently present at the rifle-meeting and at the state performance at the theatre. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically received. His Majesty left on Wednesday for Brandeis, to attend the military manoeuvres.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived in Moscow on the 2nd inst., and, after having visited the chapel of Our Lady of Iversky, the Monastery of Tchoudov, and the cathedral of the Assumption, proceeded on foot to the Kremlin. His Majesty was accompanied by the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands. On the 3rd his Majesty entertained the military commanders at dinner. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Nicolaieff on Tuesday morning, his Majesty being received at the railway station by the governor, the officials, and the consular body. He embarked for Jalta the same evening.

The Grand Duke Constantine Nicholaievitch left Pavlovsk on the 2nd inst. for a tour abroad.

The Emperor has issued an order permitting the army in all ranks, excepting the Guard, the Grenadier Corps, those attached to his Majesty's suite, and those attached to the central administrations of the War Minister, to wear the beard.

AMERICA.

President Grant has issued a strong condemnation of the atrocities recently perpetrated in various States, and has requested Mr. Belknap, the Secretary of War, to consult the Attorney-General regarding the outrages that have been committed, and, in the localities where the greatest danger prevails, to order all available troops to be employed in case of necessity. All requisite proceedings are to be taken for the protection of the community. A reward has been offered by the Governor of Louisiana for the discovery of the perpetrators of the recent outrages in that State, and orders have been given to the authorities to call out the troops if necessary to prevent similar outrages being committed.

Information comes from the Southern States to the effect that the Republicans intend holding a special convention to consider the state of the south.

Hostile Indians have made their appearance in the Upper Mississippi district. General Miles has defeated 400 Cheyenne Indians on the Red River in Texas. Twenty-five were killed.

CANADA.

Riel has been re-elected to the Dominion House of Commons for the district of Provencher, in Manitoba.

We hear from Quebec that the Quimet Ministry has resigned, and that the Lieutenant-Governor has sent for the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council, to form a new Government.

INDIA.

The anxiety which had been felt respecting the winter crops has been removed by plentiful rain in the districts where it was most needed. Should the weather continue favourable, the Government expect to be able to close the relief operations in fifteen districts by the beginning of October.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

It is rumoured that the Formosa difficulty, which gave rise to fears of war between China and Japan, has been settled.

The King of Sweden has issued a decree convoking Parliament for Oct. 5.

General Ignatiess has left Constantinople for an autumn holiday in the Crimea.

The eruption of Mount Etna has ceased, but the shocks of earthquake continue.

A notice by the Portuguese Minister of the Interior declares the Arabian ports of the Red Sea to be infected with plague.

The *Times* is informed that both the Indus Valley and the Punjab Northern line will be constructed on the broad gauge.

A Hungarian paper publishes a letter from Kossuth, in which he urges the various sections of the Opposition to coalesce with the Independence Party.

The Marquis d'Harcourt, formerly French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, has been appointed Ambassador at Bern.

Ricciotti Garibaldi is about to be presented with a sword with a silver hilt by the volunteers of the Army of the Vosges who served under him in the war of 1870.

The negotiations which had been opened by the Chinese Government for the purchase of a Danish ironclad have fallen through.

According to information finding its way from Berlin, the Persian Government is engaged in making large purchases of arms in that city.

A telegram from Valentia announces that the fifth Anglo-American cable was successfully completed on Tuesday morning, and the insulation tests found perfect.

Advices received at the Hague from Acheen indicate that one or two more Acheenese settlements on the north-west coast have submitted. Negotiations with a similar object are proceeding on the north-east coast.

The Chamber of Deputies for Brazil has unanimously rejected a motion for the impeachment of the Prime Minister and two of his colleagues for treason against the religion of the State, made consequent upon the late prosecutions.

The King of Holland recently received a deputation from the Dutch of the Cape of Good Hope. They congratulated the King on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, and presented to him a magnificent album decorated with four large diamonds.

It is stated that an extradition treaty has been concluded between Turkey and the United States, containing a proviso that the contracting Powers will not be bound to deliver up their own subjects.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a note from the Chilean Minister inviting the co-operation of the English Government in an international exhibition to be opened at Santiago on Sept. 16, 1875.

The vessels engaged in the Davis Strait whale fishery this year have been very successful. The total value of their cargoes is estimated at £40,000. The steamer Tay, of Dundee, was crushed in the ice and lost, but the crew were saved.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies the Ultramontanes moved the impeachment of the Prime Minister (Viscount Rio de Branco) and two of his colleagues for conspiracy against the religion of the State. The motion was unanimously rejected.

Germany possesses, at present, 325 Masonic lodges, with, altogether, about 30,000 members, under eight grand lodges of different rites; of which three are at Berlin, and the others are those of Saxony, Hamburg (the oldest in Germany), Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Baireuth, and Hessen.

A telegram from Valparaiso, through the American telegraph agency, states that "the tragic actress Ristori implored and obtained the pardon of Munoz, who was about to be shot. The Government was induced to commute the sentence of death, Ristori signing the act of clemency."

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Henry Turner Irving, Esq., C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Trinidad and its dependencies; and Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Tasmania and its dependencies.

The Post Office announces that, at the request of the Government of New Zealand, the use of the San Francisco and Torres Strait routes for the transmission of mails to New Zealand has been temporarily discontinued, and all mails for that colony will, until further notice, be forwarded solely by the Suez and Melbourne route.

A disused stone-quarry at Pantin, the scene of Troppmann's crime, which was devoted to mushroom cultivation, after the fashion commonly pursued in the environs of Paris, fell in the other day, burying a couple of men employed therein beneath the ruins. As yet, all efforts made to rescue them have proved futile.

Considerable excitement attended the election of Jurat in Jersey, on Tuesday. There were two candidates for the vacancy on the Bench caused by the suicide of Judge Gaudin—Mr. Edward Mourant and Mr. Joshua Brayn. The former was elected by a majority of 850 votes. At night the town was illuminated, and party feeling found vent in several hostile encounters in the streets.

The following is a list of ships and number of emigrants forwarded to New Zealand during the month ending Aug. 31 last by the Agent-General for that colony:—Hydaspes, for Auckland, with 347 souls; Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland, 332; Soukar, Wellington, 414; Howrah, Wellington, and Taranaki, 387; Pleiades, Canterbury, 319; Auckland, Otago (from Glasgow), 357; Assaye, Auckland, 340: total, 3496 souls.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to the Dublin clergy urging prayer for the "Pope, now a captive in Rome," and for the Church, which he holds to be menaced by "philosophy under the mask of science."

The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, First Lord, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton and Captain M. C. Seymour, Secretary to the First Lord, returned to the Admiralty last Saturday morning from the tour of inspection in Ireland and Scotland. In the evening the First Lord left town for his seat in Northamptonshire.

An important resolution was agreed to on Tuesday by the Liverpool shipowners in favour of training-ships for boys, in order to supply the mercantile marine with good sailors. They recommended that the expense of such ships and training should be defrayed by a charge on shipowners, by the Education Department, and by a Parliamentary grant.

The annual fêtes held by the Argyle Gathering took place at Oban on Wednesday, in the presence of a large and aristocratic concourse, including her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Donald Campbell, Sir Smith Child, Mr. Campbell of Lochiel, and Mr. Malcolm, M.P. After the athletic sports were over there was a ball in the evening, which was attended by a fashionable company.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

The 151st meeting of the choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester began on Tuesday morning and ended yesterday.

There is no need to dwell at length on the oft-told details of the origin and progress of these provincial music meetings. It may suffice now briefly to recapitulate the fact that they originated in amicable contests of the choristers of the three neighbouring cathedral cities, in yearly assemblages alternately at each, the purpose at first having been limited to friendly gatherings for the practise of anthems and services. Their scope was very soon extended—musically, by the engagement of eminent solo-singers, a full orchestra, and additional choristers; and the festivals were made to serve a benevolent object by bringing money aid to widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. This, however, is not attained by the sale of tickets, which seldom meets the expenses, and has sometimes fallen far below them, but by voluntary contributions at the doors of the cathedral after the services and the morning performances and by subsequent donations. Some of these results have been very large, notably at the Hereford festival of 1867, when a sum of upwards of £1400 was thus realised. In order to distribute the loss, should any accrue, in the insufficiency of the proceeds from tickets to defray the expenses, the number of stewards who guarantee the deficit has been gradually increased, the list for this year's Gloucester festival having contained the names of 114 noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen filling this honorary office—the Duke of Beaufort having been the president.

The orchestra consisted of nearly sixty instrumentalists, mostly selected from the bands of the London Italian Operas and principal concerts, with M. Sainton and Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinists. The basis of the chorus was formed by the three cathedral choirs, the members of which were largely reinforced by additions from London, Exeter, Wells, &c. In accordance with past usage, Dr. Wesley (as organist of the cathedral of the city where the festival was held) conducted the performances; Mr. G. Townshend Smith (of Hereford Cathedral) having presided at the organ, and Mr. Done (organist of Worcester Cathedral) as pianoforte accompanist at the miscellaneous evening concerts.

According to past usage, service was held in the cathedral daily during the festival; but in this instance the sermon special to the occasion was to be delivered yesterday (Friday) evening, instead of, as heretofore, on the Tuesday morning—a supplemental service on Friday evening having replaced the ball which used to form the climax to the festival.

As already said, the festival opened on Tuesday morning, when Spohr's "Last Judgment" was given in the cathedral, followed by Weber's cantata, "The Praise of Jehovah." The oratorio, the earliest of its composer's important works of its class, is also the best. If it seldom rises to the full sublimity of its subject, it is throughout impressed with beauty of style, masterly power, and that richness of orchestral detail which Spohr has used with such consummate art. Among the most impressive pieces in the performance now referred to was the quartet (with chorus), "Blest are the departed," which was admirably rendered by the soloists, Misses Edith Wynne and Stirling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi, each of whom gave their respective arias with great effect. Another specialty was the fine duet, "Forsake me not," which was excellently sung by Miss Wynne and Mr. Lloyd. The chorus-singing throughout was admirable for freshness and purity of tone and firmness and certainty of execution, and the entire rendering of the oratorio reflected the highest credit on the executants and Dr. Wesley (the conductor).

Weber's cantata is little known in this country. Its original title was "Jubel-Cantate," and it was written in 1818, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the King of Saxony. From some cause or other, variously explained by different authorities, the work was not performed on the occasion for which it was designed, and was replaced by the fine "Jubilee Overture" which Weber composed in its stead, and which has long been familiar in our concert programmes. The original words of the cantata were furnished by Weber's friend, Friedrich Kind, who afterwards supplied him with the libretto of "Der Freischütz." The cantata itself was subsequently rechristened "Erndte Cantate" ("Harvest Cantata"), with fresh German words by Wendt, and an English translation by Hampden Napier; and it was given in this shape at Weber's concert, and under his direction, at the old Argyll Rooms, London, in May, 1826, a few weeks after he had produced his "Oberon" at Covent-Garden Theatre, and but a few days before consumption (under which he had long suffered) terminated in his sudden death. The English text of the cantata, as given at Gloucester, was written by F. W. Rosier, and has been rendered of a more decidedly religious character than the German versions. The music is full of beauty, and has some occasional forecasts of melodic phrases afterwards heard in its composer's operatic works. Like the two masses of Weber, the cantata rather charms by its grace and pleases by its refined melody than impresses by any quality of sublimity—the secular style largely prevailing over the higher characteristics of church music, to which latter class, indeed (as already implied) the cantata does not belong in its original intention. There is considerable dignity in the opening movement, "Let all on high," for chorus, with incidental trio for solo soprano, tenor, and bass. The soprano aria, "O praise the Lord," has much the character of a dramatic scene, and its fine delivery by Mdlle. Titien rendered it a principal feature in the cantata. The brilliant execution of this great singer in the florid soprano part of the quartet (with chorus), "Praise ye the Lord," was also a specialty in the performance. This movement (beautiful in itself) is so extremely vivacious and secular in character as to be quite antagonistic to the solemn surroundings of the grand cathedral in which it was heard. Other beautiful numbers in the work are the tenor aria, "O, bend before His heavenly power" (smoothly sung by Mr. Bentham), the bass solo (with responsive chorus), "Send thy angels down," in which Mr. Lewis Thomas's resonant bass voice was heard to advantage; and the highly dramatic chorus, "See murky clouds."

On Tuesday evening a second performance was given in the cathedral, the programme having consisted of a selection from Haydn's "Creation" and the whole of Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soprano solos in the first were assigned to Mdlle. Titien and Miss Wynne; those for the tenor having been sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, and those for bass by Mr. Lewis Thomas. In the "Stabat" Mdlle. Titien was the solo soprano and Madame Trebelli-Bettini the contralto—the duet "Quis est homo," by these great artists, having been, as usual, one of the most effective pieces in the performance. Mr. Bentham was the tenor, and Signor Agnesi the bass. As in the morning, the chorus-singing was of a very high order.

Wednesday morning's performance, in the cathedral, consisted of "Elijah," the principal solo singers having been Mdlle. Titien, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Griffiths, Miss Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, and Signor Agnesi. The chorus-singing was again of a high order, and was heard to

special advantage in the many sublime choral movements of Mendelssohn's great oratorio.

In the evening the first miscellaneous concert took place in the Shire Hall. The performances commenced with the overture to "Don Giovanni," which was followed by a selection from the opera, the principal solo vocalists having been Mdlle. Titien, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Bentham, and Signor Agnesi. The first part of the concert closed with a fine performance of the adagio and final rondo of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The second portion of the programme opened with Mozart's Jupiter symphony, which was followed by a selection of vocal pieces by some of the principal singers, and a violin fantasia by Ernst, brilliantly executed by Mr. Carrodus; the programme having closed with Mozart's overture to "Idomeneo."

Thursday morning was appropriated to Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" in the cathedral, the second miscellaneous concert, in the Shire Hall, having taken place in the evening.

Yesterday (Friday) morning the festival was to close with a performance of "The Messiah," in the cathedral, where, in the evening, there was to be full choral service with a sermon, special to the occasion, to be preached by the Rev. Canon Barry.

Mr. Carl Rosa's English opera company began their provincial campaign, last Monday, with Wallace's "Maritana," at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool. Miss Blanche Cole was the heroine, and rendered the sweet music of this favourite opera with characteristic freshness and grace. The cast included other popular favourites; and the warm reception given to the opera augurs well for the success of the enterprise.

Mdlle. Beatrice has seen reason to suspend the representation of "The Sphinx," at the Haymarket Theatre, and to substitute for it the ever-popular "Frou-Frou." This comedy is one full of character, incident, and situation, and is altogether adequately sustained by her company. Mdlle. Beatrice herself is rather heavy in the part of the heroine; nevertheless, she contrives to interpret every phase of the action, and to create the utmost interest in her fortunes. Miss B. Edwards supports the rôle of Louise very pleasantly, if not with all the skill it requires. Both artistes are well assisted by the general company; and the whole performance well merits the encouragement which it receives.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," has been removed from London, and is about to be exhibited at Scarborough.

The Liverpool autumn exhibition of pictures and water-colour drawings is open at the Free Library and Museum. The collection is reported to equal its predecessors, and the financial success already promises to be not less.

The Free Library committee of Dundee have opened an interesting exhibition of pictures in their Free Gallery and Museum. The collection is representative of various schools of painting, but is rich in portraits by the early English masters.

The article, by Mr. Edward W. Godwin, in *Fraser's Magazine* for last month (of which a second edition is issued), contains sensible suggestions, some of which, it is said, the decoration committee have resolved to follow.

At a special meeting of the O'Connell Monument committee, held in Dublin a few days back, a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the widow of the late Mr. Foley was passed. It was also resolved to ascertain what state the O'Connell monument was in, and to take the necessary steps to ensure its immediate completion.

The Marquis of Lothian has ordered a facsimile to be made of the south or cloister doorway in Jedburgh Abbey, a gem of architectural art. The Marquis is also erecting a new church, solely for the purpose of having the present parish church removed from the ruins of the noble abbey. The nave, which for the last two centuries has been sadly disfigured by modern patchwork, will then be opened, and its beautiful proportions shown. The great tower is also to be strengthened; and when the whole of the works in contemplation are executed Jedburgh Abbey will be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most interesting ruins in Scotland.

Miss Thompson's picture "The Roll Call," from the late exhibition of the Royal Academy, is on view at Mr. Hamer's gallery, Manchester.

A fine portrait of Charles Wesley has been recently acquired by Dr. Jobson, the book steward of the Wesleyan Conference. This is the second portrait of Charles Wesley acquired by Dr. Jobson within a year or so. There is none in the National Portrait Gallery.

It is intended to erect a monument in memory of the late M. Gleyre, the Swiss artist.

The *Bien Public* says that the King of Bavaria has commissioned two architects to prepare a plan of the Palace of Versailles, his purpose being to erect a similar building.

We have received from the trustees of the National Gallery of Melbourne, through Mr. A. A. Mitchie, agent general for Victoria, a portfolio of photographs of some of the pictures in the Melbourne gallery. The present portfolio is the first of a series to be published from time to time. It is pleasant to find that there is a bond of union in art, as well as in national and commercial interests, between these far distant colonies and the mother country.

At Madras a Fine Arts Society has been formed, under the patronage of the Governor, with the "object of promoting the cultivation in Southern India of art generally, by holding exhibitions, annually, if possible, and by every means in its power."

Sir Charles Adderley has returned to the Board of Trade from a cruise in the Trinity-House yacht Galatea for the purpose of inspecting lighthouses in the Irish Channel.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will commence at the London University, on Dec. 8—the medical inspection taking place, on the previous day, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At the meeting of the Salford board of guardians, yesterday week, it was stated that the inmates of the workhouse consumed every week 1600 lb. of coarse meat, which cost 6d. per pound, and 150 lb. of fine meat at 8d. per pound.

Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, on Thursday week laid the foundation-stone of a high school which is to be erected at Newcastle-under-Lyme out of the educational charities of the place, and under a scheme laid down by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. His Lordship, in an address, explained that the system of education at the school would embrace modern subjects of study as well as the classical languages.

A WATER-SELLER AT CAIRO.

The capital of the Khedive's dominions is a large city of half a million people, two thirds of whom are Moslem, the remainder Copts, Jews, Abyssinians, and Europeans. Within five or six hours' railway journey of Alexandria, it is reached soon enough by the traveller, after landing from the Peninsular and Oriental steam-boat, to strike him rather suddenly with many strange features of Oriental life. He sallies out of Shepheard's Hotel, to which he had been conveyed in an omnibus from the railway station, and finds himself in an open place called the Esbekyeh, surrounded by a motley crowd. Donkey-boys, as saucy as those on Hampstead-heath, importune him to mount and ride; camels loaded with their packs and tied together by ropes are led in solemn procession across the scene; pedlars expose for sale their stores of silk, cotton, and woollen, their filigree jewels and mirrors set in tinsel, their flasks of perfumes, or their knives and swords; or jugglers arrange their rings and medals, their cups and balls, for an exhibition of their sleight-of-hand. The crowd is scattered for a moment by the furious passage of a horseman, the servant of some high official, or one of the military class; or by a clattering coach full of veiled beauties of the harem, with their sleek negro guardian, preceded by two barefoot running grooms to clear the way. Sticks and whips are freely brandished where any reluctance to "move on" is shown at the approach of an equipage belonging to persons of wealth and rank. Egypt is a country, indeed, where men are promptly made to know who are their masters. And, though many Englishmen would not much like this, it has its convenience for the ruling class, and especially for his Highness the Khedive or Viceroy, whom we have sometimes seen in London, beset here with a crowd not easily to be dispersed. But if the stranger in Cairo will turn into the bazaar and walk through the narrow alleys between those rows of open shops, where he may see a variety of small retail trades and handicrafts carried on with the utmost publicity, there is plenty of amusement to be got from this study of Arab, Turkish, Jewish, and Egyptian manners. The costumes alone will bear a good deal of minute study; and he will, perhaps, come to think how much more becoming to the face and figure is a long, thick beard, with a full turban upon the head and a flowing robe over the breast, than the trimmed whiskers, stiff shirt-collar, and stump-cylinder hat of English male attire. But these are matters of taste. If he lacks refreshment for the body, let him buy a melon or other juicy fruit, or patronise the vender of fresh water, who carries it about in a skin vessel, to appearance like a Scottish bagpipe, slung behind his left shoulder. An Artist lately in the East supplies the sketch we have engraved of the manner in which "Adam's wine" is sold in the streets of Cairo.

"INDECISION."

The lady has written a letter, which she has folded and put into an envelope—none of your gum-fastened papers, but one to be closed by the aristocratic use of melted wax. It only wants the pressure of a seal engraved with the crest of her ancestral lineage, or, more likely, with the device of a sentimental motto, an emblematic bird, flower, or star, if not with the simple initials of her name. The seal in her hand is laid upon the soft wax, but she does not seem to apply the pressure, and the wax has time to cool;

And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

The enterprise of her Ladyship at this present letter-writing may be no less than the acceptance of a matrimonial offer. (She feels a doubt or scruple, at the very last moment, whether she ought to commit her future life, its happiness and honour, so long preserved in freedom (for she is no girl, but thirty years old at least), to the keeping of a man whom she cannot entirely trust. It might be rather an impertinence for any of us, who know neither him nor her, to give any sort of advice upon this difficult question. But we feel a certain interest in her domestic and connubial welfare, as she looks like a conscientious person. The little word "Don't," if she would but hear and obey it, should be uttered at the critical moment, before that letter is sealed and handed to the stolid page in waiting for dispatch to the expectant suitor. Shall she now accept his hand? We think she had better not. This picture was in the Paris Exhibition.

The Primate of Ireland has convened the synods of the united dioceses of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh to meet in Cavan on Wednesday, Sept. 23, to elect a Bishop.

The engraving of a picture named "Welcome," by the French artist Ambry, which we published on the 22nd ult., was copied from a photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company.

The Richmond select vestry, at their sitting on Tuesday, unanimously appointed a deputation to wait on the First Commissioner of Works and present a memorial in favour of the earlier opening of Kew Gardens.

At the Liverpool licensing sessions, on Tuesday, a memorial was presented by the Women's Temperance Society against the granting of any fresh licenses or the renewal of any in cases where the law had been broken.

Sir Julian Pancefote, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, and late Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, has been appointed Third Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir H. Holland, who is a candidate for the representation of Midhurst. The *Times* states that Sir J. Pancefote signalled his period of service at Hong-Kong by compiling and passing through the council an excellent Code of Civil Procedure; and that his appointment is a gratifying indication of the readiness of the Secretary of State to recognise distinguished Colonial service.

The sixth annual meeting of the Highclere Park Archers, of whom the Earl of Carnarvon is president and the Countess patroness, was recently held in his Lordship's beautiful park, and was numerously attended. There was a close competition for the prizes given by the club, and also for those presented by individual members. The following were successful in carrying off prizes:—Ladies: Miss K. Fowler, first prize for highest score, also a challenge belt, presented by Mr. Hodgson, having won it on five different occasions during the season; Mrs. Waters took second prize for score, a prize given by Mr. Kingsmill for greatest number of hits during the season, and also one given by Mr. Owen for the greatest number of reds; Miss Fox, prize for third score, and a prize given by Mr. Saunders for greatest number of golds. Miss H. Fowler was rewarded for best gold; and Mrs. H. Hodgson took Mr. Saunders's prize for the greatest number of whites. Gentlemen: Mr. H. Bruxner took first prize for score; Mr. Errington, second; Mr. F. Waters, third; Rev. E. T. Waters, best gold; also Mr. Kingsmill's prize for greatest number of hits; Mr. Gordon Fowler, for greatest unrewarded score.



A WATER-SELLER AT CAIRO.



"INDECISION." BY WILLEMS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Walter S. Partridge has given fifty guineas to the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

A great reduction has been made in all the fares on the Metropolitan District Railway.

In connection with a display of autumn fruit and flowers at the Crystal Palace, a bee show was opened on Tuesday.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress returned to the Mansion House on Monday evening, after a fortnight's absence.

The new line on the Metropolitan District Railway, from Earl's Court to Hammersmith, was opened for traffic on Wednesday morning.

In celebration of the opening of the new Royal Hotel, on the Victoria Embankment, a déjeuner was given, last Saturday, to which 450 guests were invited.

The sale of the building materials composing Northumberland House began on Tuesday, a large number of persons being present. The grand staircase was sold for £360.

About fifty members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union visited Lambeth Palace last Saturday, under the guidance of Mr. Hodgson Pratt and Mr. F. Verney.

The Lambeth Baths winter meetings, which have been so successful in former years, will recommence on Saturday, Nov. 7, when Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., will preside.

It is proposed to affiliate the Temple Club, in Arundel-street, Strand, and the Civil and Military Club, in Regent-street, so as to give to members of each the advantages of both clubs for virtually the same subscription.

A memorial, signed by the clergy, tradesmen, and others resident in the locality, has been presented to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, asking them to throw the gardens of the inn open to the general public.

A meeting of some of the members of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation was held, on Tuesday evening, in the recently-erected Pastors' College, to raise money towards the debt of £2000 still remaining on the building.

The foundation-stone of the new convent and schools of Notre Dame de Sion was laid, on Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. Father Dolan, priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Holloway, near which the new buildings will be erected.

Trafalgar-square is to be beautified by the Duke of Northumberland. A bed of dwarf evergreens will surround the Landseer lions, and the dismal stone flags will give place to neat gravel walks and parterres of flowers.

Sir Charles Dilke, one of the members for Chelsea, was present, on Monday evening, at a Foresters' dinner at Hammersmith; and, in the course of a long review of the events of the past Session, made special reference to the Licensing Act and the Friendly Societies Bill.

The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., have each given £100 in aid of the proposed Artisans' Institute for Promoting General and Technical Knowledge among Skilled Workmen in London, and Mr. Morley has also guaranteed £100 a year for three years. The institute will shortly be opened.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings are about to extend the embankment wall of the Houses of Parliament 366 ft. west of the Victoria Tower. With this extension there will then remain only one-quarter of a mile of river frontage from Blackfriars to Battersea Bridge unembanked.

The new Brazilian ironclad *Independencia*, constructed at Messrs. Dudgeon's yard at Millwall, was successfully launched on Thursday afternoon. It will be remembered that repeated attempts were made to launch the big ship after her completion, but without success until Thursday.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of September) was 91,561, of whom 33,509 were in workhouses and 58,052 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7058, 10,431, and 27,013 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 625, of whom 401 were men, 174 women, and 50 children.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday it was reported that during the past six weeks 16 tons 6 cwt. of diseased meat had been seized at the markets and slaughter-houses.—The Fishmongers' Company seized and destroyed during last month at Billingsgate 112 tons of fish unfit for human food exposed for sale there. The fish numbered 381,433, of which 175,869 were brought to the market by water and 205,564 by rail. They included 123,570 haddocks, 12,650 dabs, 11,500 gurnets, 18,550 herrings, 102,586 plaice, 5 bass, 200 bream, 32 brill, 232 cod, 70 dories, 78 ling, 1182 lobsters, 17 mackerel, 16 mullets, 450 pilchards, 27 salmon, 36 skate, 400 smelts, 817 soles, 2890 thornbacks, 91 turbot, and 106,030 whiting; besides 120 bushels of mussels and 52 of periwinkles, 628 gallons of shrimps, and 2240 lb. of eels.

The East India Docks, near the Blackwall Pier, presented an exciting scene on Wednesday. Upwards of 500 emigrants, principally agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, arrived from Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and other counties. The emigrants were under the care of Mr. Richardson, the emigration agent, and were accompanied by a brass band from Aylesbury. At two o'clock the Indus, Captain Hunt, a vessel of upwards of 2000 tons burden, belonging to the London line (Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts), which has been chartered by the Queensland Government for the conveyance of emigrants to that colony, moored alongside the quay for the purpose of affording easy embarkation. About 350 adult emigrants received their outfit at the store dépôt. They then embarked amid the good wishes of their friends and the music of the band, which was stationed on the poop. One hundred and fifty more emigrants went on board on Thursday, and the vessel left the docks for Brisbane.

The boat designed by Mr. H. M. Stanley for the expedition to Central Africa, of which he is the leader, was launched on Tuesday from the yard of Mr. Messenger, of Teddington. This craft possesses some remarkable features of construction, to meet the necessity of lightness, strength, and small draught of water, combined with great carrying power. She is built of cedar-wood, with mahogany bulkheads; is 40 ft. from stem to stern, with 6 ft. beam, and depth amidships of 2 ft. 6 in.; and is put together in such a manner that she can be divided into five sections, each section weighing only 120 lb.; and provided with carrying-poles, so that it can be carried by two men in the style of an Indian palanquin. Though so light, the boat will carry about fifty persons, or between six and seven tons burden, while drawing only 1 ft. of water when fully loaded. She is fitted with a double bank of fourteen oars, seven a side, and will carry two large sails. Mr. Stanley has expressed himself well pleased with the way in which his design has been carried out. A short trial-trip on the river proved thoroughly satisfactory. The boat was named "Livingstone."

LAW AND POLICE.

We have received a letter from Mr. Weightman in reference to a paragraph which appeared in this paper of Aug. 8, stating that he had been disbarred by the Benchers of the Inner Temple. In his letter, which is dated "New York, Aug. 27," he strenuously asserts his innocence of the charge made against him, and states that as soon as possible after sentence disbarring him had been passed he lodged an appeal with the Lord Chief Justice of England, accompanied by a request that the appeal might not be heard until his return from America, where he was going, partly for the recovery of his health and partly in compliance with an invitation from a gentleman of position in that country; that he is about to return to England; and that his appeal will probably be heard next November or December. In conclusion he writes:—"I am constrained to add my solemn asseveration, which I am prepared to verify upon oath, that I was not guilty of the crime imputed to me."

Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Q.C., being nearly eighty years of age, has resigned the judgeship of the County Court District No. 54, which includes Bristol, Axbridge, and Weston-super-Mare; and Mr. John Billingsley Parry, Q.C., the Judge of Circuit No. 36, which embraces Warwick, Banbury, Oxford, Buckingham, Witney, and Woodstock, has resigned his judgeship in consequence of old age.

Five hundred pounds damages were awarded in a breach-of-promise case tried at Gloucester on Monday. The plaintiff was a young lady twenty years of age, the daughter of a former gamekeeper, and the defendant a gentleman farmer.

In the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald delivered judgment in the case of Cullinan's minors. He decided that there was no evidence on which the testamentary paper produced could be impeached, and ordered the writ of habeas corpus to issue.

A first meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. Scott Jervis, described as of Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, took place on Tuesday. The liabilities are estimated at £140,000, the assets consisting mainly of equities of redemption on property in Wales and elsewhere.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday conditional leave to register was given in respect of the estate of Messrs. Grant and Brodie, East India-avenue, the liabilities being £185,000. A receiver was appointed for the estate of Tiden, Nordenfelt, and Co., Clement's-lane, where the liabilities are returned at over half a million.

At the Mansion House, yesterday week, John Williams, aged twenty-eight, described as a betting man, and Richard Rogers, aged twenty-five, hawker, were charged before Alderman Sir Robert Carden with using abusive and threatening language, to the annoyance and discomfort of the officers and passengers of the steam-ship *Seine*; and with stealing £7 10s. by means of the three-card trick. Mr. Cattarns, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the General Steam Navigation Company, and stated that the prisoners were part of a gang of eighty betting men, who, unfortunately, used their steam-ship the *Seine* to return from Yarmouth after the races. The scene of disorder which they created lasted from the time the vessel started until its arrival in the Thames; the crew were assaulted, the passengers annoyed and insulted, and the voyage rendered generally uncomfortable. The prisoners were the ringleaders. The vessel arrived in the evening at Fresh Wharf, but as soon as the gangways were laid a rush was made by the gang of betting men; and the carpenter, who was taking the tickets, was knocked down and trampled upon. Most of them escaped without giving up their tickets. Mr. Charles Lockwood, of Fleet-street, one of the passengers, gave confirmatory evidence; as did also Charles Bennett, who was swindled by Williams out of £7 10s. by means of the three-card trick. Sir Robert Carden fined each of the prisoners £20, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Samuel Henry Sterch, an outdoor officer of the Customs, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, by Mr. Alderman Besley, for the unlawful possession of 2lb. of compressed tobacco. At his lodgings were found, among other articles, sixteen bottles of maccassar oil, thirty cigars, 14 lb. of tobacco, forty-seven boxes of colours, and fifty-three dozen of blacklead pencils.

Joseph Haig, foreman to Messrs. Webb, army contractors, Moor-lane, was summoned at Guildhall, yesterday week, for assaulting a woman named Huardine. The complainant, who worked for the firm, stated that she took in some soldiers' trousers, her bill being 14s. 9d. The defendant refused to pay her more than 7s. 9d., saying that the work was not properly done. She declined to accept this, when the defendant used bad language and pushed her down the stairs. In reply to the magistrate the woman said that she was paid seven farthings a pair for making the trousers. Alderman Besley fined the defendant 10s. and costs.

George Rout, a butcher, at Disleywood, Norfolk, was fined on Wednesday, at Guildhall, £20 and 3 gs. costs, for sending to the Metropolitan Meat Market four quarters of beef unfit for human food, the animal having had foot fever when it was slaughtered. He pleaded that it had been sent up with directions to be sold for cats'-meat.

For the kidnapping of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Watts, of Islington, about three weeks ago, John Adams and Amy Smith were brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Wednesday, and evidence was given respecting the stealing and recovery of the child. It was shown that the woman had taken the baby out of its perambulator, and carried it home, in order, as she herself said, that she might pass it off as her own. On Tuesday night she restored the child by intrusting it to a little girl she met in the street, and she expressed great regret at what she had done. It did not appear that Adams was a party to the act, and he was, therefore, discharged; but the female prisoner was committed for trial.

At Clerkenwell, last week, the Court was occupied for a considerable time in disposing of summonses issued at the instance of the School Board for London against parents for neglecting to send their children to school. Nearly all the defendants were persons of the poorest class, and in all the cases which were proved Mr. Barstow inflicted a penalty of 2s. 6d. and 2s. costs. One poor woman, who attended on behalf of her husband, said that the small average attendance of her two children was caused by the illness of her husband, which extended over fourteen weeks. During the greater part of that time, in order to keep their little home together, she had gone out daily to work, and she had endeavoured to effect an arrangement with the school board whereby one of the children should attend school in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, so that her sick husband might not be left alone in the house. In this case Mr. Barstow inflicted a penalty of 2s. 6d. and 2s. costs. Another defendant, who carried an infant in her arms, being unable to pay the fine and costs, was sent to the House of Correction for five days. A respectably-dressed man, who had been summoned on account of the non-attendance of one of his children, urged that his boy had attended a school; but the school-board officer said that the

school was not an efficient one. The defendant was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.—There have been school board prosecutions also at Greenwich and other courts.

Henry Sleeman, a dentist's assistant, was last Saturday charged, at Lambeth, with being found on premises with a felonious intent, and remanded. On the previous evening he was found under a bed at the Faunce Arms, Kennington Park, with a pair of earrings, an opera glass, four rings, and other articles of jewellery in his possession, which had been taken from drawers and boxes in the house. When discovered, he exclaimed, "Forgive me! I'm mad. I'm out of my mind."

It was decided on Tuesday by the Hammersmith magistrate, in hearing a case in which a gentleman had summoned an omnibus conductor for having refused to let him take a box seat because it had been reserved, that conductors must be allowed some discretion in arranging the seats, and that as there was room elsewhere on the omnibus the complainant had no right to the place in dispute.

Frederick Fuller, who (as recorded last week) was released from prison in order to be married while under remand on the charge of having violently assaulted his landlady, was sentenced at Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, to three months' hard labour. His wife, on hearing the sentence, fainted.

Two men have each been fined 20s. and 4s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, at the Hammersmith Police Court, for neglecting to have their children vaccinated.

Fifty-four cases were on the calendar at the opening of the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, a number considerably below the average; but the bail list was heavy. For robbery with violence a youth of nineteen, previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; two men who had drugged and robbed a sailor were sent to hard labour for six months; and a soldier of the Grenadier Guards, who was charged with having stolen a watch, was found not guilty. On Tuesday sentence of seven years' penal servitude was passed on George Hines, the keeper of a disreputable coffee-house in Bishopsgate, for having robbed of a large sum of money a horse-dealer of Grimsby, whom he had taken to lodge with him. On Wednesday a girl who had been convicted of stealing was ordered to be sent to Miss Stride's Home; a woman charged with having deserted her infant child in the street was acquitted; and a carman, who had struck a woman whom he had asked to treat him, was sentenced to three months' hard labour; and afterwards, as he had threatened the prosecutrix while he was leaving the dock, was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

There were sixty-two prisoners for trial at the Surrey adjourned Quarter Sessions, which opened on Monday, and it was pointed out by the chairman that many of these had been several times convicted. Among those tried was an old woman, charged with having stolen a shawl, and, previous convictions having been proved against her, she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. George Williams, a young man who has several times been previously convicted, and who had recently robbed a woman of her purse in a railway carriage, was sentenced, on Tuesday, to ten years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision. On Wednesday sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed on a betting man who had assaulted and attempted to rob a gentleman at the last Epsom races.

Miss Annie Dodd, of Stanhope Farm, Greenford, was charged at the Brentford Petty Sessions on Saturday with having assaulted a tax collector. She had refused to pay a tax levied upon her, and when the man took one of her cows, in distress, she attacked him with knives, and attempted to cut and stab him. She was remanded.

A sham baronet, who has been victimising hotel-keepers at Lewes and elsewhere under the assumed title of Sir Matthew Wyatt, was committed for trial by the Lewes magistrates, on Monday, for the theft of a coat from the Red Lion Hotel at Hayward's-heath. He is believed to be "wanted" by the police in various parts of the country.

At Leamington, yesterday week, an old woman, named Treen, was committed to prison for a month, with hard labour, for fortune-telling.

A Sheffield tradesman named Isaac Plant was, yesterday week, summoned before the magistrates, who fined him £55 and costs for exposing eight hams and three pieces of bacon which were unfit for food; John Brennen, butcher, was fined £80 and costs for exposing bad meat for sale; and William Cooper, fruiterer, £5 and costs for being possessed of a quantity of diseased pears.—At the Huddersfield Borough Police Court, on the same day, Ben Bradley, a bone-boiler and potted-meat maker, was fined £10 for having in his possession meat unfit for human food. The defence was that the meat was intended for pigs, but the inspector declared that it was not even fit for the food of those animals.

George Hobbs, a pitman, was remanded at Thornley Police Court, on Tuesday, on a charge of setting fire to his furniture. In a fit of drunkenness he piled up everything in the house, placed 2lb. of gunpowder amongst it, and fired the charge, blowing it all to pieces.

Seven seamen belonging to the ship *Hooghly*, of London, were, at Greenock, yesterday week, sent to prison for ten weeks, with hard labour, for having refused to proceed on the voyage, their excuse being that the ship was unmercanned. The crew numbered twenty-seven hands, all told, three more than the required complement.

At the Dumfries Circuit Court, on Thursday week, before Lord Dease, James Carmichael was found guilty of neglect of duty on the previous day, causing the Dalbeattie railway collision. He was sent to prison for two months.

Several cases of cruelty have been before the Courts. Three men were charged at Bow-street, on Tuesday, with having committed assaults on two persons who had called at their houses for payment of rent. One of the defendants, who had struck one of the prosecutors in the stomach and had knocked him down and kicked him, was sent to prison for a month, and fined forty shillings for the assault on the other complainant; and the other two were fined in similar amounts, while the two worst offenders were also bound over to keep the peace for six months.—Henry Herbert, a tailor's foreman, living in Cursitor-street, London, is in custody at Bury St. Edmunds, on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife there. Mrs. Herbert, having lived unhappily with her husband, went to stay with her aunt at Bury. While she was assisting her aunt to clean the Church of St. James, the prisoner came and asked her to come out into the churchyard, where he fired a pistol at her. She was, however, uninjured, but her clothes were set on fire. The man, on being apprehended, was found to have on him a loaded six-chamber revolver and a bottle of oxalic acid. When he was taken before the magistrates, on Saturday, he said that he had intended to commit suicide. He was committed for trial.—Two cases of brutal assault were before the Hanley magistrates on Monday. In one a collier, while fighting with another

man, attempted to bite him, and actually bit off part of the ear of a person who interfered to stop the fight, and swallowed it. In the second case a man knocked another down with a stick and bit him in the hand.—Thomas Gorman, a farmer's labourer, was on Monday sent to prison for six months, by the Warrington magistrates, for kicking his wife. The Bolton magistrates gave three months' imprisonment to Thomas Sixsmith, collier, for kicking his wife so badly that she was for three months under the care of a doctor. Two weavers, named John Thompson and John Hollinghurst, were each fined 11s. and costs by the Preston magistrates for striking and kicking a man who remonstrated with them for ill-treating a little girl. An equally mild punishment was inflicted by the Sale magistrates on a man named Solomon Coombs, who had knocked down and kicked a man who interfered with his appropriating a quantity of mortar.—The following cases of violence were heard on Tuesday: Frederick Jackson, retired woollen merchant, Halifax, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting his wife in an extraordinary manner. Three women who assisted in the outrage were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each. James Hacking, a weaver, is in custody at Bacup, charged with causing the death of a labourer named Thomas Walsh. At Stafford Mary Hilston was committed for trial for violently assaulting a woman named Stanley. A weaver named Towers is in custody at Preston charged with throwing a woman through a window and then kicking her savagely about the head and body.—Peter Cooley, a lodging-house keeper, who was locked up in one of the Dundee police cells on a charge of severely assaulting his wife, has committed suicide by hanging himself by a belt from one of the bars of the cell window.—Wm. Hole was committed for trial by the Bristol magistrates, on Saturday, for murdering his wife by cutting her throat.—John Connor, captain of the ship *Britannia*, was charged at Newcastle, on Tuesday, with murdering a seaman named Thomas Coyne at Escombrera, in Spain, on July 19. Coyne, while drunk, refused to obey orders, called for a knife, and ran towards the captain, who drew a revolver and shot him in the head, killing him. Connor denies firing the revolver, and says that it went off by accident. He gave himself up.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Sir Henry Clavering, of Axwell Park, was severely injured, both his legs being broken, by the overturning of his carriage near Consett, on Tuesday.

The old Surrey foxhounds were out cub-hunting on Wednesday, at Farnborough, when the horse ridden by Mrs. Finch, of Beckenham, bolted and galloped furiously down a slope on to a wire fence. Mrs. Finch was thrown a distance of thirty feet, and was raised from the ground insensible.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out which has laid in ruins the premises of Messrs. Raphael and Co., commission agents, of Bishopsgate-street, and destroyed property to the value of nearly £40,000.—A great fire took place at Messrs. Newbold and Company's oil refinery, Sutton, on Wednesday. The building in which it originated was four stories high, and filled with oils. So rapid was the conflagration that within an hour the roof fell in, and the adjoining premises were saved with much difficulty.

A woman, about thirty years of age, committed suicide from the Thames Embankment, on Wednesday evening, between Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges. An alarm was raised and efforts were made to recover the body, but without avail. She is described as being about 5 ft. 4 in. in height and dressed in black. She left her bonnet and shawl on the embankment, and they remain in charge of the Thames police.

During a performance at Sangers' Circus, Reading, on Wednesday, a platform, on which were about 400 people, gave way. Fortunately, no one was very seriously injured, although several persons were badly cut about the face and hands.

A thunderstorm broke, on Wednesday, over St. Neots, where the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society is holding its annual show. The storm carried away the whole of the sheds used for the hunters and liberated the animals, causing them to career furiously about the showyard. Fortunately, the animals were not seriously injured.—At Northampton the lightning struck and killed Mr. Potts, who was engaged in the erection of a chimney. Several other men were thrown down by the shock, but were not seriously injured.

Mr. Frederick Sluers, of Oldham, accidentally shot himself, on Monday, whilst handling a seven-chamber revolver. Efforts were made to extract the charge, but he died from the effects of his wounds the same day.

About a month ago, at Birmingham, Frederick James, fourteen years of age, was bitten by a cat, which appeared to be very wild. Last week he was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia, and died in great agony.

A van containing a party of excursionists, who had been spending the day at Royden, a few miles from the Rye House, was upset, on Monday night, near Enfield, on the return journey, owing to the breaking of a pole. George Perfect, aged thirty years, a bootmaker, of 19, Mary-street, Hoxton, was killed. Another of the excursionists, named Miss Steel, was dreadfully injured, and was removed to the German Hospital, Dalston; and several others are more or less injured.

A boiler explosion took place on Tuesday morning, in the bleaching works of Messrs. Clark and Co., Glasgow, by which six persons were injured, two of them, it is feared, fatally.

As the men were about leaving their work, on Tuesday, at the Ffwwywinches Colliery, belonging to the Plymouth Iron Company, an explosion of firedamp took place in a deep heading about two hundred yards from the shaft, by which seven men were more or less severely burnt. The injured men were quickly picked up and sent to the surface. The pit is said to be remarkably well ventilated.

A woman named Wallace made a most determined attempt at suicide on Saturday. She jumped into the river from the Lambeth Bridge stairs, first throwing in a child she had with her. A constable of the L division sprang in and rescued the woman, and the child was picked up by a Thames Police-boat.

Two serious accidents took place yesterday week. By an explosion of gas on the premises of Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Hatcham Park, New-cross, a young woman was so severely burnt that her life is despaired of. The chemical works of Mr. Barnes, at Hackney-wick, were destroyed by an explosion of chemicals, and two persons were seriously injured.

It had been arranged that a balloon ascent was to be made at Northampton on Monday; but the aeronaut, not getting a sufficient supply of gas, was obliged to abandon his undertaking. This irritated the mob that had collected to witness the ascent, and, after having tried to set the balloon on fire, they tore it to pieces.

Last Saturday Henry Lewis was killed in a fight with William Roberts, at Newport, Monmouthshire. A regular fight, with seconds, had been arranged between the two men, who are boiler-makers. Lewis received a blow which knocked

him down and fractured his skull. Roberts is in custody on a charge of manslaughter, and two other men are also charged with aiding and abetting.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday week at Bashall's cotton-mill, at Farnington, near Preston. Mr. William Holland, contractor, and five workmen were more or less severely scalded.

Last Saturday the headless trunk of a man was discovered in a wood near Exeter by a lad nut-gathering. Further search led to the finding of the head in the bushes. A pocket-handkerchief hung from the tree above. It would appear that the man had been hanging by it until decomposition caused the separation of the head from the body. Mr. Alexander, the president of the Jewish Congregation in Exeter, has identified the body as that of Solomon Cappelle. The deceased was a Dutchman by birth, and had been to Falmouth and other places in Cornwall. On Aug. 18 the deceased called upon him, and he gave him an order for relief from the itinerant fund of the congregation. The deceased travelled with certain "drops" which he made up for the cure of cuts, rheumatics, and so on; and he was about thirty-five years of age. It appears that on Aug. 19 or 20 he was walking through Broadclyst village, having the "Garment of Fringes" on his head, and he was apparently in prayer. This garment is used by the Jews for devotional purposes, but never anywhere else than in the synagogue; and Mr. Alexander has but little doubt that the man was insane, or he would never have gone along the public road with that on his head. At the inquest a verdict of "Found dead" was returned.

Near Wormwood-scrubs station, on Saturday, an accident happened to a Great Western passenger-train from Victoria by the breaking off of the front wheels of the engine. The driver was thrown under the locomotive and so severely injured that he died soon afterwards, but none of the passengers were hurt.—On the North London line a goods-train was proceeding up the incline from Dalston junction to Broad-street, when a coupling broke and several of the waggons ran back. Before reaching the catch-points, which would have arrested their course, some of them left the rails and were thrown with great force against the stop-buffers. A brake-van was much damaged.—A collision took place, last Saturday, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Preston, by which fifteen persons were injured. It was caused by an excursion-train running into a goods-train.

The steamer *Emily*, which was run down in the Humber on Sunday, by the *Londos*, has become a total wreck. The *Londos*, which is owned by the Goole Steam Shipping Company, has been served with a writ for £12,500.—The English steamship *Yorkshire*, bound from Calcutta to London, which put into Algiers on fire, has been submerged, and a third of her cargo saved.—The brig *Eclair*, Captain Peter Drilanc, from Norway, bound for Dublin, struck on the southernmost rocks of the Longships, off Land's End, on Tuesday week, and went down immediately. Six of the crew were drowned, but the captain, having clung to the long-boat, was rescued by a fishing-boat.—The City of *Adelaide*, which recently went ashore on Henley Beach, Australia, has been got off.

A great fire took place at Meiningen, on Sunday, by which one half of the town has been reduced to ashes. Over 3000 persons have been rendered houseless by the calamity, and there is great distress among the inhabitants. The loss in buildings alone is estimated at 3,000,000 thalers.

The town of Liakhovitchy, in the government of Minsk, was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult.; 329 houses, with all their contents, a church, the presbytery, and three synagogues were totally consumed. Two women also perished in the flames.

The journals of Finland give the account of the conflagration of the steamer *Osstenbotte*, which has resulted in the loss of sixteen lives. It appears that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a young man on board, who threw away a lighted match he had just used for his cigar. It fell into a heap of tow, which was speedily in a blaze, and could not be extinguished. The heat soon drove the helmsman from the wheel; and the engines shortly after stopped. Anchor was cast, and, the vessel swinging round to the wind, the flames were driven towards the stern cabins, where most of the passengers were dining. Panic and confusion ensued; two boats were launched, but one was overloaded, and sank, and the other was upset, her freight for the most part being afterwards saved. A Norwegian captain threw himself into the water with a rope round his body, and succeeded in saving many lives.

A warning has been given to the unprincipled Stock Exchange gamblers in Naples. Three speculators have been fined from 500 to 1000 lire and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three years for spreading false reports on the Bourse.

Three diamond rings, worth 5000f., were stolen the other day from a lady at the baths of St. Moritz, in the Grisons.

The whaler *Arctic*, of Dundee, commanded by Captain Adams—the vessel in which Captain Markham, R.N., made a voyage of discovery a year ago—has been lost in Davis Strait. She was full of oil at the time. All hands were saved.

A correspondent furnishes to a German paper an account of a Chinese banquet at which he was present. The guests, he says, having all assembled in the outer courtyard of the house, the doors were thrown open by two coolies, who admitted them into a second courtyard. Here they were received by a flourish of trumpets, some discordant Chinese music, and the firing of mortars. They then proceeded to the third courtyard, where the master of the house received them and showed them into the dining-room, which is only divided from the courtyard by a glass partition. In the middle of the room was a large round table, and against the walls were chairs with a small table before each to put teacups on, tea being served immediately before dinner. The walls were covered with Chinese pictures, and numberless lamps and lanterns hung from the ceiling. After a short conversation in the Chinese language, the table was laid in the presence of the guests. When all was ready, the host asked each guest to come to the table, pointing out his seat, and handing him, with many compliments, a set of red lacquered chopsticks. When this ceremony was completed, the company sat down to dinner. Rice wine was first brought up, together with ham, eggs, and various cold vegetables. The next course consisted of birds'-nest soup, and thirty-four dishes followed, among which were sharks' fins, a soup made of diminutive snails of the size of small beans, which came from Lake Tahu, a ragout of duck's tongues, fishes' brains, with brown sauce (a most disgusting dish to a European palate), and puddings baked in oil. Roast pork and ducks were also served; these were eatable, and the fish was particularly well cooked; but Herr von Fries came to the conclusion that the simplest European dish is far preferable to the most elaborate delicacy of the Chinese cuisine, and he says that after dinner he felt as though he had eaten boiled gutta-percha. The best part of the entertainment was a dish of excellent fruit. Champagne was served towards the end of the dinner; this is the only wine drunk by the Chinese, and only the wealthy can afford to buy it, as a case costs from ten to fifteen Mexican ducats. Cigars are handed round after the soup, and it is the custom to go away directly after dinner.

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GOOD SPORT.

Flirting and fishing, as everybody knows who has either popped a question or solicited a bite, are two very different occupations. They cannot profitably be carried on together; but there is room for a young man and a young lady in one and the same punt on the quiet river; and if both have rods in their hands that is no reason why both or one of them should not have the tender sentiment at heart. Whether both of them, or only the one, who seems to urge his suit with a continuous flow of persuasive talk, while the other sits with downcast eye and blushing cheek to hear him talk in that dreadful manner? It is nobody's business but their own, and their papa's and mamma's—her parents, at least—what she may think of it, or what may come of it in the matrimonial arrangements of the future. The little fishes—trout, or roach, or chub, or whatever they be in this water—have long since nibbled off the trumpery bait, and detected the treacherous hook at the end of each line. Perhaps the lines are entangled in weeds near the bottom, and will have to be broken off when love's aquatic conference is ended and the enraptured pair go home to dinner.

CAPE COLONNA.

The peninsula of Attica, which was, twenty-five centuries ago, the birthplace and home of the most highly-gifted and accomplished race of men that ever yet lived upon earth, is formed by a range of limestone hills extending southward from the Theban and Boeotian plains, between the Gulf of Egina, entering westward to the Isthmus of Corinth, and the Archipelago or Aegean Sea. Its southernmost promontory, in latitude 37 deg. 38 min. N., longitude 24 deg. E., is a headland 269 ft. above the sea, to which the Italian sailors of the Middle Ages gave the name of Cape Colonna. This name they chose to bestow upon it for the sake of a few columns of white marble observed standing at the summit of the cliff, and presenting a conspicuous landmark to those on board a passing vessel. Those pillars are the remains of the ancient Greek temple of Athene Sunium. Here was the town of Sunium, a dependency of Athens, and distant some thirty miles from the capital. It was not far from Laurion (Laurium), famous in antiquity for its silver-mines, which were almost worked out in the time of Strabo. A company was lately formed, with many English and foreign shareholders, to attempt the reopening of these mines, but some dispute arose with the Government of the kingdom of Greece. They were certainly, according to Xenophon, a valuable source of Athenian public wealth. The promontory of Sunium is mentioned in Homer's "Odyssey," as the first land in Greece seen by Menelaus on his voyage home from the siege of Troy. It is probable that the ancient town was chiefly inhabited by the slaves employed in the Laurium silver-mines, and the garrison set to guard them. A portion of the fortified walls may yet be traced. The following brief account of the temple here is extracted from that beautiful illustrated work of topography, "Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical," by Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, now Bishop of Lincoln:

"The Temple of Minerva, at Sunium, stands upon a raised terrace at the highest point of the cape. Its direction is from east to west. It had six columns at each front; the number of those on the north and south cannot clearly be ascertained, but nine are still standing on the south, three on the north, two and one of the *ante* at the east. It was surrounded by a sacred temenos or inclosure, entered by a portico or propylaea at its north-east corner. The walls of the fortress descend from the temple towards the north, and are still traceable in their complete circuit, which is half a mile. This temple, elevated on high above the Aegean Sea at the extremity of the promontory, stood like the *Portico* or *Vestibule* at Athens. Constructed of white marble, placed on this noble site, and visible at a great distance from the sea, it reminded the stranger who approached it in his vessel from the south, by the fair proportions of its architecture, and by the decorations of sculpture and painting with which it was adorned, that he was coming to a land illustrious for its skill in the most graceful arts—a land set apart, as it were, from all others for their cultivation, and appropriated to their use. And, inasmuch as this fabric was approached by a portico, and surrounded by a consecrated inclosure, so the whole land of Attica itself was a sacred Temenos, whose boundaries were seas and mountains, and whose Propylaea was the Temple dedicated to Minerva on the promontory of Sunium."

Our View of Cape Colonna is from a sketch by Captain S. P. Oliver, R.E.

A vacancy has occurred on the Board of Commissioners of Education in Ireland by the death of Mr. James Arthur Dease.

Swarms of wasps have appeared in the lower part of Deeside, extending from Aberdeen to Ballater.

One of the extensive sugar refineries at Amsterdam has been burned to the ground. The fire raged fully ten hours, and the damage done is estimated at a million and a half of florins.

The Great Eastern steamship, after having successfully completed the laying of the fifth Atlantic cable for the Anglo-American Company, arrived in Sheerness harbour on Thursday, and is now moored in her old position near Stangate Creek.

The vessels of the Channel fleet anchored, on Thursday afternoon, in St. Margaret's Hope, off Queensbury, in the Firth of Forth, having left St. Andrew's Bay early in the morning. The fleet will remain in their present anchorage till the 14th inst.

At an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders in the Great Western Railway of Canada, on Wednesday, Mr. Childers, M.P., was elected chairman of the new board, eight members of which were also elected at the same time. The remaining three will be selected by the board.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Broad-street ward was held in the City, yesterday week, to protest against the proposal of the Drapers' and Carpenters' Companies to let their gardens for building purposes. Memorials on the subject were adopted, although a speaker said he feared they would be too late, as men were at work preparing a road through the Drapers' garden.

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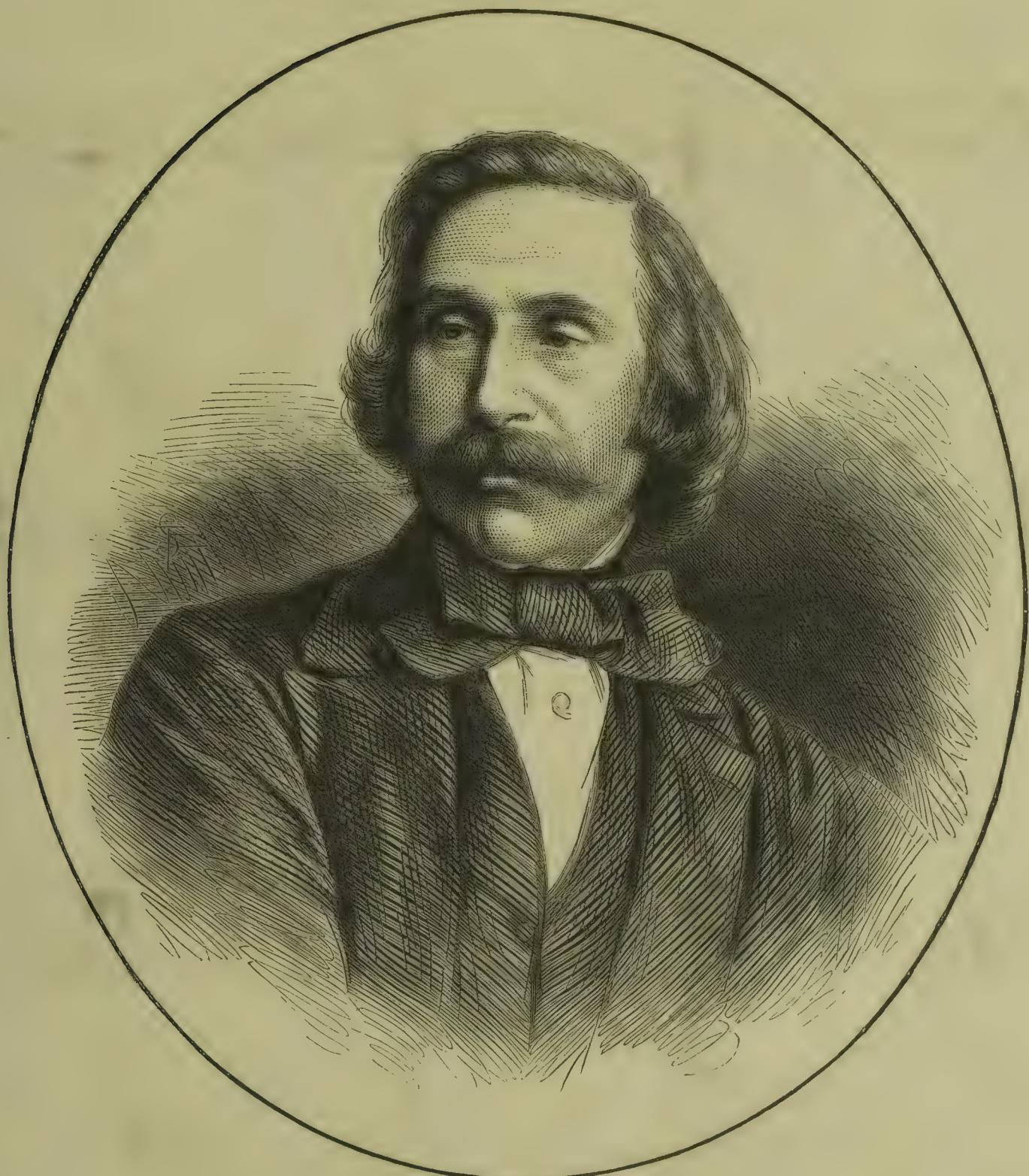
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THE DEAL REGATTA: LIFE-BOAT RACE.



THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND: DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS FROM THE SHIPS AT BEYKJAVIK.

THE DEAL REGATTA.

Among the regattas of different seaports and coast towns held last week, the Deal regatta, on Monday, the 31st, was not the least interesting. It enjoys the direct patronage of her Majesty the Queen. The sports comprised a sailing-match for second-class lugger, in which the Success, of this port, won the prize given by the borough members of Parliament; and several races both of four-oared and eight-oared galleys, besides some work for punts, a bout of paddling, and a duck-hunt. But one of the contests most proper to a port like Deal, famed for the rescue of shipwrecked men on the Goodwin Sands, was the life-boat race, for the Lord Warden Stakes, between the respective crews of Deal, Walmer, and Kingsdown. The life-boats were manned precisely as when they have to go off on real service, and with the same oars. They had one man to each oar, with two coxswains. The sweepstakes were divided into three sums of money. The first prize, of £5, was won by the Sabrina, of Kingsdown, and the second prize, £3, by the Centurion, of Walmer. The Deal life-boat, which is called the Van Kook, and was the gift of Mr. E. Cook, the well-known marine artist, ought to have won the first prize. But her crew, instead of using their oars, preferred sailing, which the rules allowed them to do. Their reliance on the wind proved a mistake, and they had to content themselves with the £2 third prize. Our Illustration shows the life-boat race. In the sailing-match of galley-punts, for the Sandwich Stakes, the Minotaur, of Deal, came off the winner.

THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND.

We present two or three more illustrations of the visit of King Christian IX. to that distant northern island, on the verge of the Arctic Circle, which has this year celebrated the thousandth anniversary of its settlement by people of the Scandinavian race. They are from the sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who was sent to Iceland expressly for the occasion. The King and one of his sons, Prince Waldemar, attended by the Governor and other gentlemen, started from the town of Reykjavik, on Monday, the 3rd ult., for the Geysers, which are distant from the capital two days' journey on horseback. It was on his Majesty's return from this expedition, on Thursday, the 6th, that he joined the Assembly of the Icelandic National Festival at Thingvalla, the rocky dale in which the ancient open-air parliament of the Norsemen used to be held. As we stated last week, the Great Geyser was not in activity when the King arrived, but a smaller hot spring, called the Strokr, was provoked, by throwing heaps of turf into its hole, to make a fair display of its powers as a fountain, which was the subject of one of our illustrations. To commemorate his Majesty's visit to the Geyser region a large block of granite was engraved with the initial of his name, "C" for "Christian," inclosing the numeral "IX," and with the date of the year. His Majesty returned to the town on the Friday, and rested next day, but was present at the ball on Sunday evening, given in his honour by the people of Reykjavik. The Danish frigate *Jylland*, and the foreign ships of war in the harbour, treated the island populace with a grand display of fireworks. These are the scenes represented in the sketches published in our paper of this week; but several views of Iceland scenery are reserved for the Engravings in hand.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

After being absent over two years and given up for lost by their friends, the Austrian North Polar Expedition have suddenly become the subject of rejoicing in Vienna, where news has arrived of their safety and of the success of their enterprise. On June 13, 1872, they left for Tromsö, in order to receive intelligence from those engaged in the whale fishery as to the condition of the ice in the Polar Sea, and thence to proceed to Nova Zembla.

A *Times* telegram from Christiania gives some particulars respecting the expedition. The despatch says:—"The Austrian Payer Weyprecht Expedition left Tromsö, in the Admiral Tegethoff, on July 14, 1872. They encountered compact drift ice in 40 deg. east longitude, and worked themselves through until, in 58 deg. east longitude, they reached the coast of Nova Zembla, under the Admiralty Peninsula. They sailed along the coast to Berch Islands, where they met Count Wiltczek's sloop *Isbjörnen*. They sailed together with him further to Barent's Islands, near the promontory of Cape Nassau, where they remained at anchor till Aug. 21, 1872, on account of south-westerly storms. There a dépôt for provisions was established. They parted with Count Wiltczek and steered north-east the same day, and were completely frozen in. They drifted with the pack ice fourteen months, first north-east to 73 deg. east longitude, and then north-west until October, 1873. In August, 1873, a new land was discovered. They drifted with the ice along this land. They were frozen in, and wintered in 79 deg. 51 min. north latitude and 59 deg. east longitude. In March and April, 1874, sledge expeditions were sent north and west; 82 deg. north latitude was passed, and land was seen to the 83rd degree. The extent of the land northwards and westwards was, apparently, considerable. The ship, now, being untenable, was abandoned. Starting, on May, 20, 1874, with four sledge-boats, they met the open water on Aug. 15, and crossed to Nova Zembla, and went along the coast in search of vessels. They met a Russian schooner, on Aug. 24, in Puchowa Bay, and arrived at Vardö (an island at the north-east extremity of Norway) on Sept. 3. The health of the crew was excellent. Engineer Krisch died, in March, 1874, from tuberculous disease."

The following vessels are to form the next flying squadron: The *Narcissus* (flagship), *Immortalité*, *Doris*, *Newcastle*, and *Raleigh*. The *Shah* (which was launched soon after the visit of the Monarch of Persia to this country, and was named after him), is to be ready for sea by the end of the month; and in all probability she will join the squadron.

Last Saturday afternoon the third experiment took place in Stokes Bay with a torpedo charged with 200 lb. of Abel's gun-cotton saturated in water, directed against the old Oberon, which has a double bottom corresponding with an ironclad of the Hercules class. The ship which is being operated upon occupied her wonted position, and the torpedo was sunk at a distance horizontally of 60 ft. from the side of the vessel, in about 47 ft. of water. At a quarter to four o'clock the torpedo was fired by means of electricity from Fort Monckton, and immediately afterwards the water was thrown to an immense height. The force of the explosion was very perceptible on board the steamers and launches lying at short distances beyond the danger point. There was rather a stormy sea, with high winds. It was afterwards ascertained that apparently little damage had been done. The rabbits and lambs on board were found quite uninjured; but, as on the previous occasions, the hatchway coverings were displaced. The Oberon was afterwards taken into harbour and docked for the purpose of an examination of her hull. At the next experiment the torpedo will be placed at a distance of 40 ft. from the side of the Oberon.

THE LATE J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

The public funeral of this eminent sculptor in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday week, simply and unostentatiously conducted as it was, brought together a large assembly of men distinguished in the ranks of art and literature. Few men of our time have more fairly won the fame of genius, or have worn its honours, freely and willingly conceded to merit accompanied by sober good sense, with a better grace than John Henry Foley. Though he had long disagreed with the Royal Academy, and refused, on conscientious grounds of principle, to take part in its business or contribute to its exhibitions, there were many of his R.A. colleagues around his tomb. His opposition was always felt to be honest, frank, and disinterested, like all his personal conduct; and it is pleasing to observe, in such great examples as Gibson and Foley, not to mention Flaxman, how the noblest and purest of the fine arts may be practised in union with the virtues of a generous and unworldly mind. This, unhappily, is not always the case; the moulding of plaster and chipping of marble is a task which mercenary skill, uninspired by a sincere and lofty thought, is clever enough to execute. But the artistic interpretation of a high idea, the expression of a pure sentiment, or the delineation of a great and good individual character, in the materials of sculpture, as well as in those of the painter or the poet, demand some degree of moral sensibility and consistency. It is impossible to conceive of Michael Angelo or Phidias as a snob.

The works of Foley are very well known, and we only regret that copies, at least, of the best are not in London; more particularly the two bronze groups of Lord Hardinge and of Sir James Outram, with their fine war-steeds, which are gone to India; and the all but speaking statues of Burke and Goldsmith, at Trinity College, Dublin. Let us do justice to Ireland in acknowledging that this art of sculpture, if not that of painting, has been proved to be one for which Irishmen have a decided native genius; and we should like to see it encouraged by a more frequent and liberal public recognition. But then, for goodness' sake, let us hear no more nonsense about "Home Rule;" and let them allow us Englishmen to say that we are proud of Ireland, as well as of Scotland, and do not choose to part company with our brethren in either province of this really United Kingdom.

It needs no learned critical connoisseurship to see that Foley's statues are very much like real living men, and each of them looks as though he were thinking and feeling like himself. The Selden and Hampden in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, are figures that we should know if we met them in the flesh, and in modern London dress. How it will be with the Prince Consort when he appears in glittering gold seated beneath the superb architectural canopy opposite the Royal Albert Hall, we cannot foretell; but if the effect should prove a failure Mr. Foley's reputation is not to bear the blame. His marble group symbolical of Asia, at one corner of the steps, is not altogether a satisfactory design; but here, again, the sculptor was ordered to put together certain figures of man and beast, which his own judgment might not have chosen. That fantastic and gratuitous arbitrary notion, of making each group consist of a big quadruped and several men or women, has wedged a great deal of masterly work upon designs that could hardly be made graceful, and that have no philosophical or historical meaning. The worst of all, from a rational, not a technical, point of view, as a conception of feeble pedantry, is the exhibition of the Rape of Europa. The Asia, Africa, and America have at least realistic truth, with their elephant, camel, and bison; but where is Australia, with its kangaroo? Mr. Foley's counsel was never asked, that we know of, upon any of the wonderful freaks of monumental sculpture in our day. The Royal Academy has either no collective mind or no voice upon these occasions, and general society does not much care about the matter. It affects to regard all such works of art as mere vehicles for the deposit of testimonial subscriptions to honour an illustrious deceased. An artist's faith in the work set before him is even more sorely tried by indifferent patrons than by such as bind him to perform their crude conceits.

From these and all other mortal vexations, as is the hope of good men, Foley is now released, and his earthly remains are deposited near those of Landseer, Reynolds, and other great English artists, in the south east corner of St. Paul's crypt. They were quietly brought that morning from Hampstead, where he died on the 27th, to his modest home in Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, and thence to Burlington House. The members and associates of the Royal Academy here received, at last, their deceased brother. An unassuming little procession was formed, at noon, of the plain hearse, six mourning-coaches, and two private carriages. It went along Piccadilly, down Regent-street and Waterloo-place to Pall-mall and Charing-cross, along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's. There waited the cathedral clergy, the Rev. Canon Lightfoot and Minor Canons Calvert and Webber, to perform the service; but there was no choral music or organ-playing. The coffin was laid upon trestles, covered with black, above an opening in the floor of the choir, to be lowered into the crypt when the service was read. There was a numerous congregation, the ladies in reserved seats above the stalls. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Joseph Durham, A.R.A.; E. M. Barry, R.A.; H. Weekes, R.A.; Frost, R.A.; Poole, R.A.; and J. Tenniswood. Among the chief mourners were Messrs. J. B. Gray, J. Mumford, C. Burby, C. Tenniswood, G. Radford, W. M. Egley, M. Birch, and F. J. Williamson. Following them were Mr. Noble, R.A.; Mr. E. Hart, R.A.; Mr. Redgrave, R.A.; Mr. Woolner, A.R.A.; Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; Mr. H. T. Wells, R.A.; Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A.; Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A.; Sir W. Boxall, R.A.; Messrs. Thomas and Charles Landseer; Mr. G. Godwin, F.S.A.; Mr. E. E. Gellowski; Mr. Cave Thomas; Mr. Crittenden; Mr. Sharpe; Mr. Mylne, F.R.S.; Mr. Thornycroft; Mr. Earle; Mr. G. Cruikshank; and Mr. S. Carter Hall. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"John Henry Foley, R.A., died Aug. 27, 1874, aged 56."

Our portrait of Mr. Foley is engraved after a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company. There is a portrait-bust of him, made two years ago by his assistant modeller, Mr. Brock, which is considered an excellent likeness.

The Marquis of Ripon's resignation of the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons in England is attributed to the fact of his Lordship having recently joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The abstract of accounts of loan societies in England and Wales in 1873 shows that up to Dec. 31 in that year there were 32,100 members of certified societies. The amount actually advanced and paid by depositors and shareholders was £204,128; the sum in the hands of borrowers on the date given was £330,543; and the amount circulated in the year was £613,963. There were 134,700 applications, and loans were granted to 124,664 borrowers. The inquiry, &c., fees amounted to £7891; the interest paid by borrowers to £70,568; and the net profits, after paying expenses of management, to £19,408. The total losses amounted to £1947; 8201 summonses and 1614 distress warrants were issued during the year; and £12,772 were recovered by summonses at an expense in costs to the societies of £2052, and to the borrowers of £1721.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Last week 5109 births and 3382 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1727. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 17 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 25 in Glasgow, and 30 in Dublin.

The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in the eighteen English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bristol, 17; Portsmouth, 17; London, 19; Norwich, 19; Oldham, 22; Nottingham, 26; Sunderland, 26; Manchester, 27; Hull, 27; Birmingham, 28; Leeds, 29; Leicester, 29; Bradford, 29; Sheffield, 29; Salford, 30; Newcastle, 32; Wolverhampton, 32; and Liverpool, 32. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 6.5 per 1000 in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 0.0 and 2.7 in Oldham and Bristol to 11.4 and 14.7 respectively in Salford and Liverpool. The fatal cases of diarrhoea in these towns, which in the five previous weeks had decreased from 988 to 415, were last week 421, and equal to an annual rate of 3.3 per 1000; in the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1873 the deaths from diarrhoea in these towns were 608 and 732. Scarlet fever and smallpox caused respectively 23 and 10 deaths last week in Birmingham, and scarlet fever 64 in Liverpool.

LONDON.

In London 2151 births and 1207 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 118 and the deaths so many as 294 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five previous weeks had declined from 25 to 19 per 1000, was again last week equal to 19. After distributing the deaths in institutions in proportion to population, the rate was 17 per 1000 in the west, 17 in the north, 22 in the central, 19 in the east, and 19 in the south groups of districts.

The 1207 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 63 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 120 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 258 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 524 to 243 in the six preceding weeks. These 258 deaths were 157 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases both of scarlet fever and of diphtheria showed an excess, but those of each of the five other diseases were below the average. The 68 deaths from scarlet fever showed a decline of 4 from those returned in the previous week, and included 21 in the north and 27 in the east groups of registration districts; 9 occurred in Islington, 6 in Bethnal-green, 9 in Whitechapel, and 6 in Stepney. Of the 13 deaths from diphtheria, 6 were returned in Kensington district, which includes Paddington, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham. The fatal case of smallpox was of an unvaccinated adult in the smallpox hospital at Homerton. The 31 deaths referred to fever were 18 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 8 certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever; 3 fatal cases of typhus and 1 of enteric fever were recorded in the Fever Hospital at Homerton, 3 of typhus in the Stockwell Fever Hospital, and 2 of enteric fever in Peckham.

The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the six previous weeks had steadily declined from 389 to 100, rose again last week to 120, but were 90 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths of 3 infants were referred to choleraic diarrhoea or simple cholera; and that of a male, aged thirty-two years, in Knowsley-road, Battersea, to choleraic diarrhoea.

Different forms of violence caused 47 deaths; 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 7 from drowning, and 7 from suffocation. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 67 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 6th inst. One death resulted from hydrophobia, one from inflammation of the bowels caused by eating mussels, and 1 from the inhalation of chloroform during an operation. Four cases of suicide and one of murder were registered.

FOREIGN CITIES.

In Paris 760 deaths were returned in the week ending last Friday, and the annual death-rate was equal to 21 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 82 deaths occurred in the week ending the 29th ult., and the rate was 23 per 1000. During the same week 32 deaths were registered in the Hague and 131 in Amsterdam; the rates were equal to 18 and 24 per 1000 respectively. In Copenhagen the deaths returned during the week ending the 27th ult. were 115, and the rate was 30 per 1000. In Christiania 29 deaths were returned during the week ending the 1st inst., and the rate was 21 per 1000.

In Berlin, during the week ending the 22nd ult., 601 deaths were recorded, showing a rate of 38 per 1000. In Breslau 156 deaths were returned during the week ending the 22nd ult., equal to a rate of 36 per 1000. In Munich the 110 deaths in the week ending the 29th ult. were equal to an annual rate of 32 per 1000. In Vienna the 247 deaths in the same week gave a rate of 20 per 1000.

In Rome 120 deaths were registered in the week ending the 23rd ult., and the rate was 25 per 1000. In Turin the deaths returned during the same week were 79, and the annual death-rate was 19 per 1000.

In the city of New York 722 deaths were registered in the week ending Aug. 15, and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 36 per 1000. In Philadelphia 334 deaths were returned during the same period, and the rate was 23 per 1000.

In Calcutta 205 deaths, including 11 from cholera, were returned in the week ending July 18, equal to an annual death-rate of 24 per 1000. In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 4 were 299, and the rate was 24 per 1000. In Madras the 284 deaths in the week ending July 24 showed a rate of 37 per 1000.

The foundation-stone of a new Catholic Apostolic church was laid last Saturday afternoon at Summer-hill, Birmingham, by Mr. James Heath, angel of the church. It is calculated that its total cost will be £8500; but the nave, baptistery, chancel, and vestries are to be erected first at a cost of £5000. A bottle, containing a roll of parchment, on which was inscribed a dedication, was deposited under the stone. The silver trowel used by Mr. Heath also bore an inscription on its presentation to him. After the foundation had been laid Mr. Heath explained that the members of the Church believed that during the last forty years individuals had been supernaturally raised up to serve God. They expected the advent of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the mean time it was surely better to build places of worship than to keep the money in their pockets, where, he said, it was of no use.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There was somewhat of a rush of members of the Legislature to intercommune with external—and, therefore, likely to be appreciative—audiences while they had the aroma of the House strong upon them. Indeed, the members for Marylebone, as their manner is, took time so much by the forelock that they addressed their constituents during the penultimate days of the Session. Of them Sir Thomas Chambers was an old friend, though in some sense with a new face, if he came before them with the expression he used to wear on his countenance in the House this year, which was that of a saint, and even a martyr. There was an air of gentle resignation about him, implying that he forgave the party constituencies which had brought a Tory majority into Parliament, and thus prevented him from even launching his bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and as he gave up a motion he had on the paper about civil servants and co-operative stores, under the fascination which Mr. Disraeli exercises over private members, he was practically a silent member for the Session. No one of the new members who sprang from the general election seemed more earnest to prove himself worthy of the Marylebonites who chose him and vindicated the Conservatism of the borough than Mr. Forsyth. But in his zeal he adopted the very worst plan possible for making a position in the House—that of speaking at all sorts of times on almost every subject. The consequence was that he was subjected to those strong hints that he was not wanted which the Houses are so apt to give to pertinacious aspirants. In the latter days of the Session Mr. Goschen assumed the character of a dashing, sarcastic party speaker, and with some success; and very soon in the recess he went down to Frome (the selection of the place was not obvious) and appeared as if he meant to go a political circuit and stir up the Liberal party by a series of fiery speeches. Somehow, however, despite of energetic language and high-wrought declamation, he did not contrive to enunciate a Liberal programme, he could not indicate any institution that the Liberals might destroy, and was altogether so negative in his declaration that he evidently failed in his purpose, such as it was. A physical circumstance was against him, for, having to deliver a second address at a "Liberal picnic," rain intervened, soaked the tents, damped the viands, and, above all, quenched the ardour of those who were to assemble; so the whole thing collapsed, and Mr. Goschen, stumbling on the threshold of his presumed intent, has been heard of no more.

Amongst the many proofs of tact which Mr. Disraeli gave when he was adjusting the personnel of his Ministry none was more obvious than the appointment of Sir James Elphinstone to a Lordship of the Treasury. He was so insatiate a grievance-monger, and so determined a naval critic, that it would probably not have mattered to him that a Conservative Government was in being, and he would have been picking holes and showing how to mend existing leaks in naval administration, last Session, as ever. As it is, he sits silent, at the end of the Treasury bench, with a stereotyped smile on his face, as if he was sitting to a sculptor for a mortuary statue which was to adorn his tomb—perhaps in Westminster Abbey. As soon as possible after the House rose he went down to his constituents at Portsmouth, and had the satisfaction of standing before them, in the "open air," side by side with a Tory colleague, Mr. T. Bruce, whose grand configuration, dignified manner, and sensible mode of speaking have already made him a well known, even a conspicuous, form in the Lower Chamber of the Legislature. Having been, even for him, unusually assiduous in speech-making during the whole Session, Sir Wilfrid Lawson remained to the very last moment, and delivered almost the very latest speech before the prorogation. Soon after he was to be found at an agricultural society, at a place with the fine name of Aspatria, and giving the rustics a taste of his quality as a humourist, which it is to be presumed that they enjoyed the more for not understanding its subtleness and its recondite illustration. Then he acted the part of "monarch of all he surveyed" in his own park and over ten thousand Good Templars, whom he "chaffed" in a very droll speech which he made to them in his best manner without their in the least suspecting him of his making them his butts, and suggesting to impartial observers of his remarks that he does not believe in societies of this kind for the promotion of temperance—who, with what they call their "regalia," and their banners, and their mystical orders and signs, which are feeble imitations of Freemasonry—but rather in that statute which he hopes to get from the Legislature, and which is to immortalise him.

One of the most inexplicable circumstances of our electoral system is that the citizens of Peterborough hold as strongly as ever to Mr. Whalley as their representative. Possibly they think that it reflects a sort of notoriety on the constituency that one of its members should be notorious even for absurdity. However, they show their loyalty to Mr. Whalley on all proper occasions when he comes before them; and he has done so recently, and made one of the most remarkable speeches which even he has delivered. For there was, if the chroniclers have writ the annals of the meeting true, not one word about Popery or Jesuits in it, but a good deal of what was, in a certain sense, original, about the condition of the Liberal party, after which Mr. Whalley seems to be groping in vain. The Marquis of Lorne is not troublesome in the House; he never speaks; he does not interfere with the ardent gentlemen who desire good seats in the body of the Chamber, his predilections being for the galleries. Nor does he do much in the "extra-Parliamentary utterance" way, but he has been indulging in that kind of thing. His review of politics was not extensive; but there was one point on which he was thorough, and that was the holding with the utmost tenacity by England of the fortress of Gibraltar. This opinion is welcome at this moment, because the condition of Spain is such, her strength is so concentrated, and her patriotism so consolidated, that now is the time for her to take away by force that rock which we islanders have for so long unjustly held from her. In very good (so to speak) Parliamentary humour was Mr. Watkin Williams when he foregathered with the Odd Fellows at Denbigh the other day. He was pleased that the Session had been easy; he was gratified that the Conservative Government had done so much legislative work; nay, he even went so far as to say that their Licensing Act would work well. Parenthetically, amidst his joyousness, he indulged in a little grief at the gulf which had been created between Mr. Gladstone and himself by the Public Worship Bill, seeming to imply that the Government had made that measure special for the purpose of severing Mr. Gladstone from his political friends; while he believed that one of the effects of that measure would be not to place the Liberal party in office by next Easter; he did not venture to prophesy that, sanguine as he is by temperament, but that the existing Ministry would by that time be reorganised. The members for Oxfordshire have begun their usual autumnal circuit, beginning as ever at Bicester. The proceedings lost flavour by the absence of Mr. Henley, who has found out for himself, what others saw long ago, that his persistent attendance in his place is getting too much for him, and that the Nestor of the House wants rest.

AN INDUSTRIAL ART-EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, though possessing already a number of well-situated and well-arranged markets, has long felt the want of a good central market. The fine structure near the new boulevard which traverses the town, begun some years ago to supply this want, is now completed. The buildings being specially well adapted for an exhibition, an exhibition of productions of Belgian industrial art was considered the fittest for its inauguration. On Saturday the exhibition was opened by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Louise. The Count of Flanders had arrived a short time before the King. The Royal party were heartily cheered on entering, and conducted to seats on a splendidly-decorated estrade. M. Anspach, Burgomaster of Brussels and President of the Commission of the Exhibition, addressed the King and stated that the exhibition was due altogether to private initiative, and that no subsidy whatever had been asked for it. He expressed the hope that it would lead to the establishment at Brussels of a "Belgian Kensington." His Majesty replied that he ardently desired the realisation of these projects, by which new splendour and new attractions would be given to the capital. His Majesty then congratulated the members of the Commission on the success of their labours. The opening ceremony being over, the Royal party passed about two hours in the examination of the objects exhibited.

The *Pall Mall* correspondent at Brussels gives some particulars, as follow, of the contents:—The transept itself is decorated with specimens of Belgian carpet manufacture, remarkable for good design and warmth of colour. The whole breadth of the end of the building north of the transept is occupied by an immense artificial stalactite grotto. Belgian skill, in this respect, has evidently been stimulated by the many remarkable caves, such as those of Rochefort, to be found in the country. The making of these grottoes for ornamental purposes is now carried on on a large scale at Brussels. The exhibition grotto serves also as a buffet. In the building are to be found specimens of Belgian coachmaking, and architectural work of all kinds in stone, marble, and iron. Belgian wood-carving is represented by a magnificent church pulpit, terminating in a spire, and by minor work. All varieties of musical instruments, collections of garden furniture and flower-stands, arms, highly-finished locksmiths' work for iron safes, mosaic-work, stationery and bookbinding, and saddlery testify to the comprehensiveness of Belgian art-industry. The famed Belgian lace manufacture is worthily represented. The bronze objects, of which there is a large collection, are certainly not inferior to the best manufactured elsewhere; and finally may be mentioned the exhibition of glass of all kinds and of marble chimneys, which will certainly not diminish the reputation enjoyed by Belgium in these branches of manufactures.

The exhibition promises altogether to be very successful, and to attract many visitors to Brussels.

The annual conference of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society began on Tuesday, at Devizes, under the presidency of Mr. Gabriel Goldney, M.P. There was a numerous attendance.

A second expedition to the interior of Africa is being fitted out by the African Exploration Society of Berlin. The eminent ornithologist Herr Alexander von Hormayer is to have charge of the expedition.

A man, apparently a pauper, and treated as such, died recently in the infirmary at Enniskillen. After his death a gold watch and bank and post-office orders for £300 were found in his clothes. On another man, who had died of exhaustion from want of food, the sum of £6 was found.

The conference on maritime meteorology which has been sitting at the Meteorological Office has concluded its labours, but etiquette prevents the publication of the results until their deliberations have been submitted to the permanent committee appointed by a conference held in Vienna last year. The object sought after is greater uniformity in the method of meteorological observation and the announcement of the results.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the yield of the gold-fields there is encouraging, and that five large nuggets have recently been found.—A private letter from Durban, in the colony of Natal, announces that a Zulu chief, Catchaway, has marched with his forces to the banks of the Tugela for the avowed purpose of obtaining the release of his friend Langalabalele. He had sent an embassy to the local government, who refused his request, and Durban was in great alarm lest Catchaway should resort to violent measures. The town was protected by a single company of the 75th, with a few artillery and volunteers.

The promoters and friends of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, at Lancaster, on Monday, presented to the institution a fine portrait of Dr. E. de Vitre, as a recognition of that gentleman's valuable services to the asylum. Lord Wimborne, in receiving the gift on behalf of the trustees, spoke in terms of high praise of the work done by Dr. de Vitre, and said it was mainly owing to the general respect in which that gentleman was held in the district that he had been able to render such inestimable services. Dr. de Vitre acknowledged the compliment paid to him. As proof of the public interest in the institution, he mentioned the fact that the money already contributed to it amounted to no less than £120,000. An additional sum of £20,000 was required to complete the undertaking, and he felt confident that that also would be provided.

The excursion of the Architectural Association to the cathedrals and churches of the north of France, under the direction of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A., has been a great success. The party, having assembled to the number of sixty in Paris, on Aug. 15, began their inspection of the churches of Paris on the 17th, visiting the cathedral of Notre Dame, the Sainte Chapelle, and the churches of St. Germain-des-Prés, St. Julien des Pauvres, and Montmartre; and terminated the excursion at Rouen, on Saturday, Aug. 29, having visited in the course of their tour the following cathedrals:—Senlis, Beauvais, Soissons, Chartres, St. Denis, Mantes, Evreux, Laon, Châlons, Rheims, and Rouen, and a large number of parish churches; travelling, partly by rail and partly in carriages, under an authorisation granted by the Minister of the Interior, which ensured for them the hearty concurrence and aid of the civil authorities, and with special permission from the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces through which they passed to inspect, to draw, and to discourse upon the architecture of the churches they visited, in the buildings themselves. One of the most pleasing features of this excursion was the unfailing attention and courtesy of the French clergy, who in every case offered a friendly and sympathetic greeting at each church to their foreign visitors, and placed all the information they possessed at their disposal. At many of the cathedrals the Government architects were in attendance for the same purpose; and at Senlis, Soissons, Beauvais, Laon, and Evreux deputations presented themselves from the local archaeological societies. The party comprised many architects of high standing and a considerable number of architectural students.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

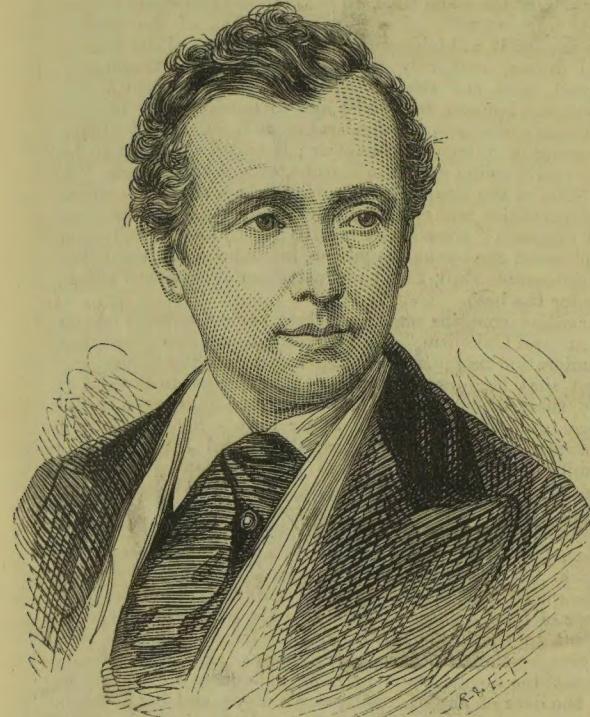
As Wednesday next is big with the fate of the Great St. Leger, we must not lose our last chance of penning a few remarks on the following "probable starters":—Apology (J. Osborne), George Frederick (Custance), Leolinus (Chaloner), Trent (Cannon), Atlantic (Archer), Glenalmond (Webb), Blantyre (T. Osborne), Feu d'Amour (Fordham), Ecossais (Jennings), Scamp (Glover), Lady Patricia (Goater), Rostrevor (—), and Whitehall (—). At the time of writing the position of one or two of the leading favourites is decidedly shaky; and as, before these lines appear in print, Atlantic may have broken another blood-vessel, George Frederick have become hopelessly lame, Tom Jennings have administered another "wrong ball" to Feu d'Amour, or have discovered that a mile and three-quarters is the exact distance which Ecossais requires to enable him to show a glimpse of the "light of other days," we must content ourselves with glancing briefly at the credentials of the various competitors. Place aux dames, to which Apology is fairly entitled, as she holds the proud position of first favourite. The traditions of the race are all in favour of a mare; and within the last seven years Achievement, Formosa, Hannah, and Marie Stuart have all been too good for the colts at 5 lb. It must be noted, however, that this illustrious quartet were all brilliant performers as two-year-olds, whereas last season Apology was barely a second-class animal, and nothing but the remembrance of the marvellous improvement which age effected in her sturdy little half-sister Agility could have given her owner the slightest hope of her Newmarket and Epsom successes. Her three victories during this season do not, however, improve on analysis. La Course, who was a good second to her in the One Thousand, displayed poor form at Goodwood. She fairly cantered in for the Oaks, Miss Toto, however, beat all the remainder, after losing some lengths at Tattenham Corner; and subsequent running shows clearly that the D. M. at Newmarket is far more to the taste of M. Lefevre's filly than a severe mile and a half. It seemed a great performance to give Blancheleur 17 lb. and an easy beating at Ascot; but a recent trial with Andred has proved Lord Falmouth's representative to be almost worthless, and she has yet to earn a winning bracket. We commented fully last week on Apology's defeat by Trent in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. There are several rather curious circumstances connected with that race. Osborne, who wore no spurs and carried no whip, rode the mare very tenderly at the finish, while people who had previously backed her heavily for the Leger continue to support her with undiminished confidence; so it will not do to place too much reliance on that form. We hear that Custance pronounces George Frederick to be "the best horse I was ever on;" but there never yet was a favourite for a great race whose jockey was not reported to have said the same thing. George Frederick bases his reputation solely on his Derby victory; for, during his two-year-old career, he never met anything like a first-class horse without suffering defeat. In his first essay this season he could only finish a moderate third to Miss Toto and Reverberation in the Newmarket Biennial; and, of course, he could not help beating the wretched Beggarman in the Two Thousand week. Still, it is very difficult to detract from the merit of his Epsom victory. He came to the front at Tattenham Corner, and had the race completely in hand from that point, and, though Custance kept him going right to the finish, it was evident that he had a bit in hand. His enemies' great argument against him is that a roarer—Couronne de Fer—finished only two lengths behind him. What shall be said, then, of nearly all his probable opponents in the Leger, who were beaten by the said roarer. Shortly after the Derby George Frederick was reported to be lame, and his shirking two or three valuable engagements at Ascot, which were quite at his mercy, did not look well. Still, Mr. Cartwright's ways are not as the ways of other men. He sacrificed many minor engagements to have his horse specially prepared for the Derby, and he won it; and we believe that, since then, he has had no eye for anything but the Leger. Atlantic has been a singularly unlucky horse. He was a delicate two-year-old, and never was within 10 lb. of a really good one; but he improved immensely in the winter, and seemed to have a really good chance for the Derby until he met with an accident en route for Epsom, and passed the night before the great race under a course of fomentation. Through all this dry summer he was reported to be moving freely and well; but a few days ago he broke a blood-vessel in a gallop with Leolinus, and the same thing is so likely to happen again, especially when going at full speed in a race, that his case may be almost abandoned as hopeless. Still, Matthew Dawson has two formidable candidates left in Leolinus and Trent. The former is a big, muscular colt, who has been immensely benefited by the recent rains; and there seems now to be little doubt that he will come fit and well to the post. His performance at Chester did not look promising, as Organist gave him 11 lb. and an easy beating; still his friends excused this defeat, on the ground that no boy could ride him, and he proved the soundness of their opinion by finishing only a head behind Atlantic in the Derby; while at Ascot Lord Falmouth's horse vainly tried to concede him 12 lb. in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and he also defeated Ecossais and Aquilo for another race. Trent is a neat, hardy little gentleman, cast in quite a different mould from Leolinus, and possesses the recommendation of having won two races over as long a distance as the St. Leger course. In one of these, however—the Grand Prix de Paris—he had a miserable lot of animals behind him, the very moderate Saltarelle being the best of them; and we have already discussed the pros and cons of the Great Yorkshire Stakes in writing of Apology. We believe that Cannon thinks very highly of his chance, and he is sure to struggle on to the finish. Mr. Merry will be represented by Glenalmond and Blantyre. The latter, we feel sure, will always show to the greatest advantage in handicap company; but the former is a difficult colt to deal with. As a two-year-old he enjoyed a very high reputation, but only scored a single win out of three essays. He did not appear in public this season until the Derby, for which he actually started first favourite, but finished nearly last. To account for this miserable exhibition it was stated that he twisted two plates in the course of the race. He was again made a great favourite for a race at Goodwood, with a precisely similar result; and this time we were told that his bridle nearly came off. His backers have grown somewhat tired of these excuses, though his success at York, where he successfully compassed a severe two miles—an unusual performance for a Blair Athol—has regained him some friends, and he is considered a likely outsider. He is neat, bloodlike, and full of quality, but lacks the size and power that one looks for in a St. Leger candidate. M. Lefevre's prospects do not appear very rosy; for Feu d'Amour, though a very good colt last season, has not run in public during the present year; and Ecossais, besides being a non-stayer, has become a thorough rogue. Scamp is another horse of the Blantyre type, and will probably be out-classed at Doncaster; while Lady Patricia appears to be held quite safe by Apology, unless she has improved about 21 lb. since she ran for the Oaks. Rostrevor's form has never been first class; and, moreover, he can never be depended upon to do his best.



THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND: LEAVING THE GHYRSERS.

MR. FREDERIC MACCABE.

At a farewell dinner given by the members of the Junior Garrick Club to the subject of this notice, the chairman, Mr. John Oxenford, said Maccabe was the best entertainer he had ever seen, and his experience dated from the remote days of the elder Mathews. He was not only an actor of great originality and power, but decidedly the most remarkable living exponent of the art of ventriloquism. Few who have had



MR. F. MACCABE, THE VENTRILLOQUIST.

the pleasure of seeing Mr. Maccabe in his delightful entertainment "Begone, Dull Care" will take exception to the veteran critic's generous but well-deserved terms of praise. The ventriloquial part of the entertainment is clever enough in itself to make a reputation (we are not sure whether it does not excel the most extraordinary efforts of the late Mr. Love), while "Miss May" and the Wandering Minstrel may be cited as examples of character-acting that cannot be excelled on the "legitimate" stage itself. Beyond this it may be added that Mr. Maccabe is a composer of words and music, of waltzes, &c., that are likely to live, and a pianist of rare executive capacity. He was born in Liverpool, of Irish parents, which may in some measure account for the truth of his delineations of Hibernian and Lancashire character. His father dying before the future artist

had completed his "schooling," the latter had to be completed in a lawyer's office. In this uncongenial sphere, however, the bias of the boy was soon made manifest. A zealous cultivation of his taste for music led him to believe that he might achieve distinction as "a professor," and accordingly he besought his master to cancel his indentures. This request was granted; but meantime he had made a name in Liverpool as an amateur actor of singular skill. The names of the respective performers were not given in the bills of the play issued by the Literary and Dramatic Society; but it is interesting now to know that "the young gentleman in the character of Mrs. Malaprop," who so delighted the local critics of the period, was young Frederic Maccabe. We next hear of him as a successful competitor for the prizes offered for the best prologues to the pieces played by the society just mentioned (and, by-the-way, we may mention that he writes the libretti of his own entertainments); and finally greet him on his first appearance on the stage at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. This was on the occasion of a benefit given for a local charity by the late Professor Anderson. The success of Mr. Maccabe's character sketches was so decided that the shrewd Wizard of the North offered him an engagement, which he accepted, and in 1865 made his first appearance in London, in St. James's Hall. From that time until the present "Begone, Dull Care" has carried good humour with it, and won for the author, composer, vocalist, and actor tens of thousands of friends in all parts of Great Britain; and now, after a farewell engagement at the hall which witnessed his opening success, Mr. Maccabe packs up his wonderful wardrobe and takes ship for America.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BETTY.

At the ripe age of eighty-two, an actor, once of great repute, who was in his boyhood esteemed a remarkable one, but in middle life vanished from the scene of his early triumphs, has taken his final departure from the stage of life, and left behind him nothing but a name. Mr. William Henry Betty, of whom this week we present a portrait, was born on Sept. 13, 1791, at Shrewsbury, the son of an independent gentleman of fortune, left him by his father, who was an eminent physician of Lisburne, in Ireland. To his mother he was more deeply indebted, for to her he owed his education and reputation. She was the only daughter of James Staunton, Esq., of Hopton Court, Shropshire, and a lady of high accomplishments. Early in life she commenced his instruction. One day the lad heard his father read or recite Wolsey's lament on his fallen greatness, and was struck by the action of the hands with which the speaker accompanied the delivery of the famous soliloquy. He was interested, and inquired the meaning of the gesture, and was informed that it was called "acting." The father then repeated the recitation in a more theatrical manner, and thus imparted to the boy an idea which was destined to become the dominant principle of his life. His mother aided his aspirations, and repeated the Cardinal's speech to him, and thus gave him the first lesson in an art by which he was destined to realise a sudden and considerable fortune. They then studied together the tragedy of "Douglas" and Thomson's story of Lavinia. For a time the family sideboard served for his stage, and thereon he performed many a part to the satisfaction of the family circle. His father also taught him to fence. Howbeit it formed no part of his parents' plans to rear him for the stage. Previous to 1802 young Betty had never seen a play. At that time, however, he was taken to see Mrs. Siddons in *Elvira*, who was then

starring in Ireland. The excited youth from that moment determined on being an actor; and, after some delay, he was engaged by Mr. Atkins, then manager of the Belfast Theatre, and Aug. 16, 1803, was fixed for his first appearance. He was then only eleven years old, and was announced as an infant phenomenon. There was a crowded audience, and the success of the child debutant was secured. Afterwards he appeared



THE LATE W. H. BETTY, THE "INFANT ROSCIUS."

as Douglas, Rolla, and Romeo. An engagement at the Crown-street Theatre, Dublin, followed on this, when he again acted Douglas, and also Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," Prince Arthur in "King John," Romeo, Tancred in Thomson's tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda," and Hamlet. He was next engaged to play at Cork, and added to his other characters that of Octavian, Don Carlos, and Captain Flash. In 1804 he acted at Glasgow, and in December of the same year made his first appearance at Covent Garden, and shortly afterwards at Drury Lane. Innumerable provincial engagements succeeded, all immensely profitable. His last appearance was at Southampton as the Earl of Warwick. His funeral took place on Tuesday week, at Highgate Cemetery.



STONE INSCRIBED WITH A MEMORIAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK'S VISIT TO ICELAND.

MUSICAL MONOTONY.

Without a glance at the programme issued by the Three Choirs for their Festival held this week at Gloucester, anyone most superficially conversant with musical matters might safely prophesy that on the present occasion the great attractions of the meeting will be the performances of Handel's "Messiah" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with, as a supplement, either "Israel in Egypt" or the "Creation," or, perhaps, as a bold step in the direction of novelty, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." On the last occasion any novice in music might guess that "Elijah" and the "Messiah" would have been brought before an expectant public, and that it might also be regarded with the "Creation" or "Israel in Egypt"; while at the festival before that, he would have a shrewd suspicion that while "Israel in Egypt" and the "Creation" would not be entirely neglected, the enterprising choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford would rely for their great successes on those comparatively unknown works, the "Messiah" of a German composer named Handel, and the "Elijah" of a gentleman of (we believe) the same nationality—one Felix Mendelssohn.

Were we writing a history of music we should certainly select the works we have just named as the finest oratorios ever composed; and the abstract fact that three country choirs, having made up their minds to give a joint performance of sacred music, had selected the masterpieces of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn could only be held to indicate that the three country choirs in question had particularly good taste, and that if their capabilities were equal to their ambition not only would the three country towns they represented enjoy a great and valuable musical treat, but amateurs would flock from all parts of England to hear Mendelssohn, Haydn, and Handel at their best.

But if these three choirs, having once in past ages made a great success with each of the works of the three distinguished Germans already alluded to, should therefore year after year, at every performance at Worcester, every time they met at Hereford, whenever the venerable cathedral at Gloucester re-echoed with their strains of prayer and praise, delight the townsmen and strangers who had gathered to hear them with "Elijah," "The Messiah," and "The Creation," to the almost entire exclusion of newer, if not better, works; if the changes were rung on Mendelssohn, Handel, and Haydn (each invariably and aggravatingly at his best) as often as on the bells of Hereford Cathedral in the performance of a triple bob major, we could not help being a little surprised to find that, after a score or so of nearly identical festivals, even the intense Conservatism of an English cathedral town did not rebel, with a cry somewhat differing from Oliver Twist's demand for "more."

Suppose that at the said towns there were an annual exhibition of paintings of the highest class, which it was "the thing" for everybody who was anybody to attend; and suppose that of the half a dozen masterpieces shown during the week in which the exhibition was open the principal ones were invariably Michael Angelo's "Transfiguration," Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," Turner's "Temeraire"—would not the yearly attendance become rather perfunctory, be regarded chiefly as an opportunity for comparing the bonnets of the present Mayor's daughters with those worn by the fair offspring of his predecessor? Would not the critics of the provincial press, not considering their presence in the flesh necessary, evolve without much trouble from their inner consciousness the tolerably safe remark that "the overwhelming grandeur of the chef-d'œuvre of Buonarotti was never more truly appreciated by the numerous spectators, among whom might be noticed nearly every one of our local representatives of rank, beauty, and art;" or that "our great English landscape-painter would have felt that his labour had not been bestowed in vain could he have listened to the unqualified encomiums the wild glories of his colouring drew from the Mayor and Corporation"?

Nay, even suppose a state of things as much better in some ways than the present as worse than the best possible in the dramatic art of London. Suppose that every season the Lyceum opened with, let us say, Mr. Henry Irving in the part of Hamlet, the Queen's with Mr. George Rignold as Macbeth, the Princess's with Mr. Phelps's Sir Peter Teazle—how despairing would, year after year, become the search of dramatic critics for something fresh to say about these "marvellous impersonations"! While the *Times* pronounced Mr. Irving's rendering of the Danish Prince wonderful, the *Daily News* would consider his performance of the melancholy dreamer magnificent, and the *Telegraph* might declare that a picture at once so terrible and so true of a mind o'er-wrought had never in its memory been given on the British stage. Like Molière's philosopher, while one paper said that Mr. Rignold's delivery of "Is this a dagger?" was sublime, another would remark that the delivery was sublime of "Is this a dagger?" by Mr. Rignold, and a third would observe, "Sublime was the delivery by Mr. Rignold of 'Is this a dagger?'" The drama, however, has little right to laugh at the oratorio in this respect; for the ruinously long runs of successful plays come to much the same as the perpetual performances of hackneyed musical masterpieces—if, indeed, they are not more harmful—and prove clearly enough that managers would not merely confine themselves to two or three standard tragedies, but would play "Hamlet" or "Formosa" all the year round at every theatre in England—if it paid. This is, indeed, the touchstone by which here all plays, operas, oratorios are tried; and the value of a work of art is held to lie not in its freshness, its beauty, its power of awakening thought and emotion in the minds of all hearers, but in the amount of money it will bring in.

And a remoter reason for this musical monotony is the tendency to what we cannot but call unfair comparison in the English mind, and the curious conservatism which distinguishes us (and the Chinese) among the nations of the world. It is perfectly well known throughout musical England that while Sir Julius Benedict's "St. Peter" is a really fine and artistic work, well worthy of performance by any choir in the country, it is not such a masterpiece of genius as, for example, "Elijah"; but were it occasionally substituted for the greater work, the promoters of the festival know that, instead of taking this into account and hailing the oratorio with pleasure, as a fresh proof of the genius still living and working among us, an average British audience would insist, with an ungracious grumble, that it "was not to be compared to 'Elijah'"—would, perhaps, detect passages which had not been sung by the chorus as smoothly as long practice had made every bar in the more familiar work pass off; and would be almost certain to overlook the greater spirit and enthusiasm with which all singers attack really fine music comparatively fresh to them.

Let us accept the inevitable. There have been few greater poets than Homer. Let the *Cornhill* devote some twenty of its pages every month in every year to a translation of the "Iliad": shall we say Pope's, or shall we be wildly Radical, and have each successive translation by a fresh man? Let it be the latter; but let us beware lest the impetuosity of our revolutionary energy should ever tempt us to substitute for (say) its twentieth issue a version of the "Odyssey," or *Macmillan's* will step in with the "tale of Troy divine" (version twenty-one) and eclipse our *Cornhill* for ever!

THE FRENCH AERONAUTS.

M. Duruof, who, with his wife, ascended in a balloon from Calais on Monday evening, last week (as recorded in our last Number), states that shortly after they rose the wind seemed to be driving them towards England. There were no vessels to be seen at sea. He passed the night watching the extremity of a rope 70 metres long, and every time it touched the water he threw out a very small quantity of ballast. During the night he was driven in a north-easterly direction, and, not knowing the distance he was from the nearest land, and fearful of being driven by another current to the northward, he resolved to try to lower himself on to a vessel. Being then 1600 metres high, he manoeuvred so as to get down, and towards five o'clock next morning he succeeded. Of the eight bags of ballast he had taken with him he had only discharged three, and he would have been able, if needful, to continue his journey for thirteen or fourteen hours. He noticed that a fishing-smack tried to cross his path. The sea was very rough indeed. He opened the valve, and descended until the ropes were trailing in the water, and in an instant was past the vessel. The car was dragged along through the water, and they lost sight of the smack for over an hour, when they saw her again pursuing them. The cold was very severe, and their strength was failing them, and the hope of being overtaken by the smack was the only thing that gave them strength to hold on. The crew launched their boat, and, having got hold of the rope of the balloon, Duruof and his wife were got out of the car in a half-drowned and exhausted condition. The men let go the rope of the car, and the balloon rushed off towards Norway. The boat returned to the smack, and the two voyagers were taken into the cabin, where a good fire brought them round. On Friday morning they reached Grimsby, and were heartily cheered on landing.

Great joy was manifested at Calais on receipt of the news of the safety of M. Duruof and his wife. The streets were decorated with flags, and a subscription was opened, which produced 3000 francs in a few hours.

Mr. Henry Coxwell has received several subscriptions for the brave Yorkshiremen who rescued M. and Madame Duruof, the French aeronauts, and states that it is not unlikely that he may make a second special ascent for their benefit. The Crystal Palace authorities have espoused the cause, and M. Duruof and his wife will ascend in one of Mr. Coxwell's large balloons.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

It was unanimously agreed, at a meeting of the cotton-spinners and manufacturers of North and North-East Lancashire, held yesterday week, that short time was the best remedy for the overstocked condition of the cotton trade. A circular was ordered to be sent out by the secretary, asking employers to engage to work four days per week, beginning on Oct. 1, on condition that employers with 40,000 looms engaged to do so. An answer is required by the 17th inst.

The Bolton operative cotton-spinners on Thursday week determined, by a majority of 1034 votes against 77, to strike if the masters persisted in their determination to reduce their wages 5 per cent. If a strike should occur 11,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

Notices of 20 per cent reduction in wages were served on 40,000 of the Durham colliers last Saturday. Meetings were held in the evening, at which it was determined to stand out against any reduction.

A large number of colliers employed in the Forest of Dean pits are on strike. They are promised union support.

On Tuesday afternoon the West Yorkshire Coalowners' Association met at the Great Northern Station Hotel, Leeds, to receive a reply from the Miners' Association to the notice that wages are further to be reduced twenty per cent. The men's delegates, about twenty in number, were admitted to a conference with the coalowners. They represented 14,000 colliers. Mr. Dixon, secretary to the miners, read the resolution agreed to by them. It was to the effect that they did not think any reduction of wages was called for. The chairman then said, "You do not agree to our proposal?" Several delegates: "No." The chairman: "Are you instructed to propose arbitration?" Mr. Dixon: "No." It was subsequently resolved by the masters that their meeting should be adjourned to that day week in order to give Mr. Dixon an opportunity of seeing if the miners will agree to arbitration, as the usual course, before giving notice to the men of a reduction of twenty per cent in wages.

The colliers' wages in West Lancashire are to be reduced 15 per cent on the 30th inst.

The miners employed at about fifty of the collieries in the Consett district have received notice that their services will be no longer required after the 19th inst., except at a reduction of 20 per cent upon their present earnings. At Consett Ironworks 4000 ironworkers have received a fortnight's notice.

A number of hauliers from Aberdare and the Rhondda Valley have asked to be paid according to their ability, and not at a uniform rate. The council of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association, to whom this application was made, pointed out that this request is entirely contrary to all union rules, but expressed their pleasure that the men were beginning to discover the unfairness of the principle.

On the occasion of a political demonstration by ironstone miners at Saltburn-by-the-Sea last Saturday, at which resolutions were passed in favour of an amendment of the system of Parliamentary representation, the repeal of the criminal clauses of the Acts affecting employers and employed, and the protection of merchant seamen, Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., delivered an address, in which he advocated electoral districts, the amendment of the criminal law, the appointment of public prosecutors and stipendiary magistrates, and measures to prevent loss of life at sea.

About fifty persons were present at the opening of the International Working Men's Congress at Brussels on Tuesday, and it is stated that the proceedings were regarded by the public with indifference.

The Post-Office cable between Holyhead and Dublin has been repaired, and communication was restored on Monday.

The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers have divided their premium of twenty guineas for the best machine between Mr. M'Dermot, London, and Mr. Norris, Manchester.

The committee appointed to carry out the proposed memorial to the late Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, who was drowned at Dartmoor during the autumn manoeuvres of 1873, have purchased for £525 a presentation to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. The remaining portion of the sum subscribed, amounting to about £160, will be immediately devoted to the erection of a suitable memorial to Colonel Mackenzie, either in the castle, Edinburgh, or in Chelsea Hospital.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Not much can be expected from periodicals whose writers and readers are alike out of town, and we shall not complain if the magazines are for this month stuffed with articles only acceptable as alternatives to nothing. Those naturally fare best which depend most on serial stories, exempt from the vicissitudes incident to the migrations of the writing and reading world. Such is the case with the *Cornhill*, always sure to earn its shilling so long as Mr. Black's "Three Feathers" is the *piece de résistance*. The writer has successfully contrived to stimulate our interest by a situation so fidgeting that we are impatient to see the end of it, while, at the same time, so suggestive as to repay a most elaborate working out. The most interesting of the miscellaneous papers is a highly entertaining account of the Danish national drama, evidently from the pen of one thoroughly acquainted with the subject. The great importance of the Danish drama appears to consist not so much in its literary merit, though this is very considerable, as in its perfect vitality and thoroughly indigenous character; it appears, in fact, to be the only really living drama in Europe, except the French. "A Witch Trial in the Fourteenth Century" is a sickening record of the superstition and cruelty of the Middle Ages. "Unaccomplished Purposes" converts a mortifying subject of reflection into a pleasant one by the suggestion, introduced and supported with considerable skill, that the frustration of cherished aims is usually for the best.

Macmillan contains some important papers, notably one on "Agricultural Unionism," in which the national loss consequent upon emigration is put with much force, and the theory propounded that landowners would find it cheaper in the end to provide their labourers with habitable dwellings, even should these pay something less than 5 per cent. Sir R. Alcock's observations on the probability of China and Japan entering the family of nations as first-class military Powers open up a problem of extraordinary interest. Mr. Goldwin Smith's rhetorical style of argument gives some casual advantage to Professor Cairnes in his reply on the question of female suffrage; but, in the main, Mr. Smith's conclusions seem to us unshaken. We can by no means agree with Professor Cairnes that the question of the intellectual capacity of so eminent an advocate of female suffrage as the late Mr. Stuart Mill is at all irrelevant to the argument, or that the freest discussion of it could give legitimate offence to anybody. Mr. F. G. Fleay, somewhat too dogmatically perhaps, announces a discovery by which the date of any of Shakespeare's plays, and the degree in which he may have been assisted by coadjutors, may be determined with approximate accuracy. The principle consists in attention to metrical peculiarities; an important field for inquiry, no doubt; but it is impossible not to entertain doubts as to the value of a method which, rigidly carried out, is found in some cases to spread the composition of the same play over a period of several years. There is probably some error in the application of the principle. "The Spectre of the Rose" is a most charming version of Théophile Gautier, by F. D. Morice.

Besides the continuation of "Alice Lorraine," a novel full of spirit and incident, *Blackwood* challenges attention by a fine memorial poem to the late Charles Sumner, from the pen of the great American sculptor, Story. A sketch of Cornish "pilchards and pilchard-catchers" is highly graphic, and "The Disappointing Boy" is an amusing trifle. Under the guise of a formal review of the Session, the more impracticable Tories are adjured to keep quiet, to let Mr. Disraeli think for them, and not to be squeamish about carrying out a Liberal policy, so long as it is Conservative in the sense of conduciveness to the conservation of office.

Fraser is full of articles that would hardly have gained insertion at any other season of the year, although an exception must be made in favour of Mr. F. W. Newman's brief but powerful indication of the points in which modern is ahead of antique civilisation. Mr. E. de Leon draws a most brilliant picture of the progress of the Southern States of the American Union in mining and manufacturing industry. We should like to have been informed how far the latter may be dependent upon the maintenance of the prohibitive tariff, which, according to an American contributor to the *Fortnightly Review*, has wrought so much mischief that its continuance is hardly probable. The author's aim is to deter English workmen from emigrating to the States, and it will certainly be attained if but one half of his statements obtain credence. They will probably be indignantly contradicted, but the reality of some of the evils on which he insists, such as the protective tariff and the fluctuation of the currency, is patent to all, and the recent movement for the reduction of railway freights seems to indicate that the transportation of corn from the west to the seaboard is, as he asserts, no longer a profitable operation. Lord Lytton has hardly succeeded in conveying a distinct notion of the remarkable French novel he reviews. The rest of the contents are of the driest character, except Mr. Meredith's fiction, one of the situations in which bears a strong resemblance to the plot of "Three Feathers."

The *Contemporary Review* contains little of importance. The most interesting paper is a summary of the present condition of the controversy respecting spontaneous generation, by Dr. Bastian, who, with considerable logical force, seeks to confine his opponents to the question of the origination of fresh living matter in infusions exposed to a heat admitted to be capable of destroying the old. Mr. Hewlett's criticism of Matthew Arnold's poems is sound, if not very original; and seamen and longevity are made the subjects of two moderately interesting papers. Mr. A. Arnold makes some good points in his reply to Mr. Greg's predictions of national disaster, but his tone is disagreeably flippant; while Lord Lyttelton, writing on a branch of the same subject, has, on his own showing, neglected to acquaint himself with the topic on which he treats.

The only contribution to the *Month* of any general interest is a notice of the Catholic and reactionary associations in Italy.

In addition to the continuation of Mr. Francillon's brilliant novel, "Olympia," the *Gentleman's Magazine* claims attention by two excellent memorial articles on two very dissimilar characters—John Sterling, and Poole, the author of "Paul Pry." Poole's place among British humourists has never yet been adequately recognised, and we are glad to see this endeavour to render him justice. The chief attraction of *Tinsley* is the continuation of Mr. M'Carthy's powerful "Linley Rocheford."

The minor magazines present so few features of special interest that we must limit ourselves to a bare acknowledgment of Belgravian, London Society, the St. James's, the Victoria, the New Monthly, and Good Words.

The officers of the Control Department of the Army have joined in a general subscription with the object of placing a monument in All Saints' Church, Aldershot, to the memory of the Control officers who died during the Ashantee campaign.

The estates committee of the Oxford Town Council has formally expressed its regret at the omission of the Mayor and ex-Mayor from the recent nomination of new magistrates for the city. A resolution was carried for memorialising the Lord Chancellor to add their names to the commission.

NEW BOOKS.

STUDIES IN ITALY AND GREECE.

That which is generally understood to be meant by "culture" is the refinement of intellectual taste and moral sensibility through a cherished acquaintance with the noblest examples. It is the common ground of sympathy between the men of every age and nation who have been privileged with any share of this acquirement. There is no such freemasonry, there is no such universal church, as that which binds together all who agree in loving the True, the Beautiful, and the Good. Their mutual affection breaks through all dividing barriers of sect, whether political, theological, or scholastic, and gently subdues the spirit of bigotry. It makes the Protestant and Catholic, the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan, the heathen, and the sceptical philosopher esteem one another as fellow-scholars of humanity, though irreconcilably opposed in their notions of divinity and religion. The Whig and the Tory, the Democratic Republican and the partisan of an absolute monarchy, are pleased to find themselves equally citizens of the grand intellectual commonwealth. They owe the same allegiance to whatever can approve itself to the educated mind as genuine and excellent, whether in Art, in literature, or in behaviour, and to whatever is sublime and beautiful in Nature. This community of a high interest—that of the great pleasure of "admiring rightly"—joins the modern with the ancient disciples of liberal thought and perfect expression. The Englishman, the Frenchman, or the German of the nineteenth century, by virtue of classical studies and their influence upon our national literature and our social life, enjoys an intimate friendship with the choice spirits of Greece and Rome. It was the same among the old Romans themselves, a Cicero or a Horace, when they learnt to relish the poetry and philosophy of the Greeks. The same benignant process of social enlargement by force of intellectual sympathy compelled the monks of the Dark Ages to feel some kindness for the Jews, and Moors, and Saracens who handed back to Southern Europe, with additions of their own, the lost inheritance of ancient lore. We can never forget those who have both taught us and have learned with us, or before us, all that which we prize as the constant source of a pure and lofty kind of pleasure, which elevates the mind above petty cares and desires, consoling and strengthening us amid the troubles of life. Such is our debt to the peoples and the countries that have most largely contributed to the existing state of culture. It is scarcely necessary, after this, to name ITALY and GREECE. The purpose of the foregoing remarks is to introduce a brief review of the recent volume, in which Mr. J. Addington Symonds has dwelt upon a few topics of local description and association occurring to the tourist in those two countries. Not, indeed, to the vulgar tourist, but to the man of culture and appropriate knowledge.

We need not bear testimony to the literary merits of this book, which is entitled *Sketches in Italy and Greece*, and published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. Its author is the son of the late eminent and accomplished physician at Clifton who made valuable contributions to mental science. He had already gained for himself the reputation of something more than exact and elegant scholarship. He is a fine and full thinker upon subjects within the range of his favourite studies; and his style as a prose writer is exquisitely finished. But it is by the gracious spirit, and the sweet, though robust and masculine, tone of feeling, that the reader is most charmed in these discourses. There is no apparent labour of the rhetorician, no parade of eloquent phrases. The writing is graceful, polished, persuasive, and attractive; and bright moving pictures are set in a couple of smooth lines. This makes very agreeable reading; yet it is rather of Mr. Symonds's choice and treatment of subjects that we would speak. They seem to afford as fair an example as we have lately met with, of the mood in which the man of culture sets out upon his travels in lands famed on account of historical and literary associations. It is to these associations, more than to their beauties of natural scenery, that Italy and Greece owe their continued hold upon the fond regards of the cultivated mind. Such is their value for all who have, at least, been taught to feel that literature and art mean something better than amusement. Mr. Symonds will show them more vividly how such associations, and those of noble personal characters and lives, of powerful national movements, and of exalted religious aspirations, make up the interest of places which might appear insignificant, at the present day, to an ignorant visitor. It is perhaps needful that the crowd of British tourists who annually take advantage of the cheap opportunities of Continental travel should have their attention directed to this point. They can get no profitable instruction, for the purpose of true intellectual enjoyment in foreign countries, from the brief notices of local history in the ordinary guide-books. Suppose they read, for instance, under the head of "Florence," a few sentences to the following effect:—"The great Italian poet Dante was born here in 1265, but was driven into exile, and wrote his 'Divina Commedia.'" This will afford but scanty edification. Nor will the purpose be served by any closely-packed account of historical and biographical details, of facts, names, and dates. But let the visitors peruse and ponder a few thoughtful and feeling sentences of comment upon the main characteristics of Italian and Florentine life in the Middle Ages, and upon the attitude of Dante in that relation. They are now prepared to view the Duomo and Santa Croce, the Palazzo Vecchio, the Arno, and the hill-town of Fiesole, with an enlightened interest. It is better not to encumber the mind with too minute details, unless there is leisure for a thorough and complete study of the historical period and its literary or artistic monuments. As this involves the study of foreign languages, of critical estimates and standards, and of tendencies to different modes or forms of thought, it is the occupation of several years diligently spent at home. The tourist who goes to see Rome, or Florence, or Athens, without the advantage of this knowledge, had better read the commentaries of ripe scholars in the best essays and reviews. These will help him more than the barren statements of the topographical handbooks. Rome and Florence—perhaps because they are so hackneyed by this class of book-makers—do not come within the series of Mr. Symonds's Italian notices. Their genuine characteristics of classic and romantic antiquity have been fatally overlaid by the habits and deposits of a Papal Court, and of a Grand Ducal residence, followed by a cosmopolitan assemblage of idlers and connoisseurs. We can therefore appreciate the motives of Mr. Symonds in refraining from a dissertation upon either of those two most celebrated cities of Italy. The true memorials of that old Italy of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, which was so brilliant, so full of life, of spirit and genius, and which we cannot but love when we know it from Italian authors, are to be found elsewhere. In the half-empty, half-decayed cities of Tuscany, of Umbria, of the Romagna, and of what were the Lombard Duchies, we realise the Italy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In Venice, in Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, we see that portion of old Italy which still flourished in the sixteenth century, and which our Shakespeare understood so well. And so on to Mantua and Milan; but all the rest is mixed with modern, and

even with French or other Transalpine, ingredients. We can, therefore, perceive why Mr. Symonds has preferred the by-places of Italy for his loving disquisition.

The Cornice, or coast road along the Mediterranean shore, from Nice towards Genoa, is a lovely introduction to this subject. A leisurely journey along this grandly beautiful road, in a carriage, on horseback, or on foot, is worth all the sights that can be reached by several thousand miles of railway travelling in all the countries of Europe. Mr. Symonds describes, with light and masterly touches, the features of its scenery—the Alpine valleys on the left hand, the silvered olives and the lemon groves, the upper woods and blooming thickets, and the bare, bleak rocks above; the deep blue sea, with the cliffs and promontories on the right hand, with the gay towns and quaint villages of that romantic shore. But there are no memories of any noble personality haunting those scenes of the coast, nor any higher moral interest than that of the naval triumphs of the Genoese Republic. Mr. Symonds is fain at San Remo to shift his thoughts to a distant mountain convent, where St. Francis of Assisi, like a canonised Wordsworth, mingled his humane and divine spirit of universal charity with the spirit which pervades all Nature. St. Francis prayed in the open air, calling the sun and the wind his living brothers, the moon and stars his loving sisters, and conversing with every bird and mouse and flower, as Burns did in his "glory and joy," walking on the mountain side. In a maxim of spiritual devotion, from the *Imitatio Christi*, "If thy heart were right, then would every creature be to thee a mirror of life, and a book of holy doctrine," is found the key to such hallowed raptures of poetic piety. It is here well remarked that the ancient Greeks, with all their imaginative genius, fell short of the mediæval monks in their apprehension of the awful and beautiful mystery of Nature. This was because the heathen adored gods of their own invention, "and did not, like the monks, place one spiritual power, omnipotent and omnipresent, above all." The same defect explains the failure, on the whole, of such attempts as Goethe and Schiller, Keats and Shelley, have made to harmonise the tone of Greek classical poetry with the more profound intuitions of the thinking mind in these ages of Christianity. Mr. Symonds, we presume, would take a different view of the Renaissance from that which Mr. Pater has taken in a delightful book of "Studies" lately noticed. In Italy, the school of refined thought for Europe previous to the Reformation, one is continually reminded of the essential divergence of those mental tendencies, latterly known as the Classical and the Romantic. This presents itself to the observer of Italian art and antiquity, not only in spite of, but even because of, the strenuous efforts of Italian genius, in Dante and Petrarch, in Michael Angelo and other great masters, to combine what they knew of the splendid old Paganism, with what they felt of ideas drawn from the Bible and the Church. Everywhere, with the startling naïveté of manner, and with a quaintly incongruous effect, is shown this endeavour to dress up the thoughts of Guelphic partisans of the civic and mercantile commonwealths, and that of feudal signors or pompous ecclesiastics, or of sanctified monks and friars, in the garb of classical mythology. Their secondhand acquaintance with the Greeks, and their very imperfect store of Roman literature, much of which had not at that time been recovered, were put to the oddest uses in this way; but the native and popular Italian genius has an irrepressible vigour. In spite of all imitative pedantry this genius preserved its originality and freshness, and brought forth an early and ample contribution to the growth of modern intelligence. Its less sophisticated examples are found in such collections as that of the "Popular Songs of Tuscany," which Mr. Symonds reviews in a separate chapter. But, in order to trace the beginnings and first stages of Italian literature, it is needful to go back to an age preceding that of Dante's Florentine life. We must look farther, to the Court of the Emperor Frederick II. in Sicily, and to the home of song and courtesy in chivalrous old Provence. These places, with their history and that of the fashions, the arts, and the ideas proceeding from them, are pleasantly described by Mr. Symonds. We are interested in his account of Palermo, and of the adventurous Norman conquerors and kings of that island, with its motley population of Italian, Greek, Saracenic, and Northern races. We feel some regard for its bold free-thinking Swabian monarch, whose liberalism finds its counterpart amongst the caliphs of Bagdad, but scarcely amongst the contemporary princes of Europe. In the Provencal towns, at Avignon, grim seat of the fourteenth-century Popes; at Nismes, with its Roman amphitheatre, and the triple arches, one above another, of its Roman aqueduct; at Arles, and other places of that region, though not within the frontiers of Italy, he finds the monuments of what belongs to Italian renown. Here, too, is Vaucluse, the poetic hermitage of Petrarch, with its deep and pellucid fountain-pool of the Sorgue, inclosed by its walls of solemn rock. Translations of several of Petrarch's sonnets are appended to this volume. Following the historical development of his subject, we next turn to Mr. Symonds's well-drawn sketches of those old cities in Central Italy, Siena, Perugia, and Orvieto. It was here that the masculine strength and boldness of the Etruscan race began at a very early period in the Middle Ages to show its capacities of manifold civilisation. Umbria, the native country of so many great artists and other men distinguished for ability or virtue, is hardly second to Florence in its claims on our interest. But here, too, in violent contrast with the serenely creative genius of Perugino and Raphael, we are called upon to read of the murderous deeds of the Baglioni and kindred family factions. What a fell spirit of greed and malice and of fiendish pride there lurked at all times beneath the flowers and garlands of that rich old Italian public life! It is not difficult to understand why and how the most gifted and accomplished of modern nations—the Greeks of Christendom—lost their freedom during three hundred years of penance, which have but now expired. Italy, by the sixteenth century, had become the source of moral corruption for all Western Europe. The worst characters and the worst ages of France and England, in this respect, were those under the influence of her Circean spell. "Ma le nazioni Christiane," says Balbi, "possono ammalare ma non morire." The world was saved by two great movements of religious revival—by Puritanism in the northern or Teutonic peoples, and by Neo-Catholicism under the tuition of the maligned Jesuits, in the south of Europe—it was saved, we repeat, by its religion from such utter rottenness as that in which the ancient Roman world had perished. English Protestants can, for the most part, see only their own half of the process, unless they will take the pains fairly to study the intimate experience of Continental nations, as revealed in their arts and literature, and in the biographies of their representative men and women. It is one great use of a travelled scholarship, like that of Mr. Symonds, to help us to appreciate more candidly what good has in the past been done among foreigners by different methods and creeds, which we have done pretty well without and which would never have been suitable to our case. This is the gain of a wide and generous culture—the nurse of charity and the servant of truth.

Unwillingly departing from Italy, we turn away with Mr.

Symonds, casting back yet another glance, of not idolatrous Nature-worship, at her Alps and Appennines—mountains beloved and revered, the shrines at which even Byron and Shelley yielded an implicit adoration to the Almighty Creator. "The Love of the Alps" and "Monte Generoso," as well as "The Cornice," will gratify those readers of the essays before us who are, like Byron in some of his moods, sick of what seems the senseless hum of cities. Parma, where the author makes a halt, shall not detain us; nor even Rimini and Ravenna, though endeared to us by English and Italian poetical traditions. Beyond the Adriatic, beyond the sites of ancient Grecian colonies in Sicily, the once prosperous communities of Syracuse and Agrigentum, which likewise he stops to describe, we are carried by Mr. Symonds to "the mother-land of the free reason of mankind," and to that fair city of Minerva, or deified Intelligence, as Milton sings—

Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess
City or suburban, studious walks and shades.

The descriptive commentary of Mr. Symonds is a worthy composition on this glorious theme, as might have been expected from his former work, *Studies of the Greek Poets*. With a fine perception of the shades and hues in physical as well as intellectual effects, he dwells upon the characteristic qualities of the light and air in the climate of Attica, and the radiant aspects of its peculiar limestone hill formation, as corresponding to the brightness and clearness of the Athenian mind. We think Mr. Ruskin has, in his "Queen of the Air," made the same observation, and has referred the high attributes of Pallas Athene to the national consciousness of this fine harmony between the land, the clime, and the people. It can scarcely be doubted that Plato, Sophocles, and Euripides, and not less so Aristophanes, entertained a similar notion, which could not have been left to our discovery; but we are pleased with its statement here. A word must be said, however, to our friend the vulgar-minded tourist. We mean the man it has been found necessary to caution against supposing that he can possibly see Italy, by spending ever so much of his time, labour, and money in travelling about the peninsula. He is hereby warned off still more decidedly from Athens, which will prove morally inaccessible to him when he has landed at the Piræus. *Non cuivis homini*, &c., is a maxim which he is, perhaps, able to construe, though he has not a ray of Athenian light in his stolid Anglo-Saxon soul. If the stolidity be not innate and incurable, let him read Mr. Symonds on the Greek poets, with Plumptre's and Blackie's translations, and then gaze awhile upon the matchless Greek sculptures at the British Museum, after which he may partly understand what the sight of Athens must be to a classical scholar. Messrs. T. Cook and Sons deserve the popular custom for what they can do and really do so well; but they cannot do this for the mob of idle excursionists at any price. He who would enjoy must first study and ever strive to admire that which offers the best of all enjoyments—it may be, the only true enjoyment—the opportunity of just and loving admiration. This is what we wanted to say upon the occasion of reviewing an attractive and instructive book, in which task of reviewing, in such a case, there is likewise no small pleasure.

The new palace, winter gardens, and aquarium about to be opened at Southport have involved an outlay of £100,000.

On the 1st proximo the Act of last Session to amend the law relating to land rights and conveyancing and to facilitate the transfer of land in Scotland will take effect. There are sixty-eight sections in the statute, and several schedules. Some ancient forms are abolished, and among the number the renewal of investiture, as also the distinction between heritage and conquest.

Lord Carlingford, speaking on Tuesday at a meeting in connection with the West of England Sanatorium at Weston-super-Mare, of which he had been elected president, pointed out the advantages of such institutions, and took occasion to urge that local authorities, inspectors of nuisances, and other officials, should be supported by the public in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of their districts.

How a railway, the hopelessness of whose financial position at and for some time after the disastrous commercial crisis of 1866 acquired for it the cautionary title of "the lost capital and debenture ruined company," may in a comparatively short period satisfy the greater portion of its Parliamentary obligations and give promise of a remunerative future to its ordinary shareholders, is familiarly explained in a brochure recently published, entitled "The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, its Position Analysed and its Prospect Reviewed," by William Abbott, Stock Exchange (published by Bates and Co., 4, Old Jury). Travelling was once the exception, it is now the rule of our lives. We are becoming more and more mobile. Hence the extraordinary development of railway passenger traffic, the habit of travelling being induced not simply by facilities for locomotion, but also by the enormous increase of wealth extending over every class of the community. How a passenger line such as the London, Chatham, and Dover must necessarily be affected by the general prosperity of the country is evidenced by a comparison of its receipts for the past year with a recent return, showing that the increase of the country assessable to income tax was upwards of thirty-three millions over that of the preceding financial year.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for appointments in the cavalry and infantry:—Charles Evelyn Mason, Francis Hoel Probyn, Gerald Dease, Algernon Fox Eric Smith, Edward King Elliot Spence, Colin George Donald, Herbert Charles Thaunton Littledale, Stewart Douglas Gordon, the Hon. Reginald Henry Bertie, Charles Henry Westmorland, Jenico Edward Preston, Oliver Heywood-Jones, Frank Robert Crofton Carleton, Theodore Edward Stephenson, Frederick William Luby, George Eusebe Even, John William Henry Anson, Henry Cautley, Edward Cunard, Gerald Headly Ovens, Frederick Hawkins, Dudley Stuart Kays, Theodore Edmund Le Blanc, Harry P. Williams, William Augustus Scott, William Lloyd Brereton, Edward Frere Marriott, Charles Rudyerd Simpson, Frank Maxwell, Robert Frederick Lindsell, Henry Philip Picot, John Graham Smith, Charles Crutchley, Henry Hugo North, Arthur Henderson Young, Henry Edward Walter Beville, George Wm. Young-husband, John Stirling Napier, Hugh Barwell Warden, Arthur Charles King, William Spiller Birdwood, Affleck Alexander Fraser, Alfred W. Perry, George Ulick Browne, Charles Henry Farmer, Wyndham Paulet St. John Mildmay, Charles Edward Harman, Alexander Edward Pelham Burn, William S. Marshall, Martin Thackeray, Charles Edward Mahon, Frederick Albert Montagu Arnold, Ernest Vernon Bellers, Percy Stanley Druitt, George Barnes Walker, Charles Theophilus Evelyn Metcalfe, Henry Westenra Carden, Arthur Edmund Simpson, Claud Henry Alexander, Arthur Stewart Fielding Davison.—The following Queen's and Indian cadets have also passed a qualifying examination:—Queen's Cadet, Philip Palms. Indian Cadet, William Conrad Faithfull.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Marsham, third Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham, Baron Romney, and a Baronet, died at Folkestone on the 3rd inst. His Lordship was born July 31, 1808, the only son of Charles, second Earl of Romney, by his first wife, Sophia, daughter and sole heir of William Morton Pitt, Esq., of Kingston House, Dorsetshire. He sat in the House of Commons for West Kent, from 1841 to 1845, in which year he succeeded to the earldom, and was formerly chairman of Kent General Sessions. His Lordship was a J.P. and D.L., a governor of the Charterhouse, and president of the Marine Society. He married, Feb. 1, 1832, Lady Margaret Harriett Montagu-Scott, fourth daughter of Charles William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., by whom (who died June 5, 1846) he leaves three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Charles, Viscount Marsham, now fourth Earl of Romney, was born March 7, 1841, married, July 30, 1863, Lady Frances Augusta Constance Rawdon-Hastings, youngest daughter of the second Marquis of Hastings, and sister and coheiress of the last Marquis, and has issue.

THE COUNTESS OF MOUNT-EDGEcombe.

The Right Hon. Katherine Elizabeth, Countess of Mount-Edgecombe, died at Mount-Edgecombe, near Devonport, on the 3rd inst. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 9, 1840, the fourth daughter of his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Lady Louisa Jane Russell, his wife, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and was married, Oct. 26, 1858, to the present Earl of Mount-Edgecombe, then Viscount Valletort, by whom she leaves issue one son, Piers Alexander Hamilton, Viscount Valletort, born July 2, 1865 (for whom the Princess of Wales stood sponsor), and three daughters—viz., Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline, born Sept. 23, 1859; Lady Albertha Louisa Florence, born March 14, 1861; and Lady Edith Hilaria, born July 27, 1862. Although suffering for several years from pulmonary affection, her Ladyship had recently regained so much of her former health that her death comes suddenly and mournfully on her sorrowing family and friends. The sad event has elicited deep regret and sympathy in the locality wherein she resided and largely benefited the poor around her. It was only a few weeks since that Lady Mount-Edgecombe, with her youthful daughters, presided at a stall at the bazaar held in Mount-Edgecombe Park, in aid of the new church at Stonehouse.

LORD G. J. MANNERS, M.P.

The death of Lord George John Manners took place at Cheveley, near Newmarket, on Tuesday. His Lordship had been suffering from illness for some time past. He was the third son of the fifth Duke of Rutland; was born in 1820; and married Adeliza Mary, second daughter of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1840, of which regiment he became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861. Lord George represented Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest from 1847 till 1857, and from 1863 till his death.

SIR H. STORKS.

Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., died on Sunday evening in his sixty-third year, after a short attack of congestion of the heart and lungs. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and entered the Army in 1828. During the Kaffir War of 1846-7 he was Assistant Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope; he commanded the British forces and all the military establishments from the Bosphorus to Smyrna during the Russian War, and superintended the evacuation of Turkey by the British army after the termination of hostilities in 1856. From 1857 to 1859 he acted as Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War Office. In 1859 he was selected to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and he held the post during the troublesome period which preceded their cession. When they were handed over to Greece he was made Governor of Malta. After the outbreak in Jamaica in 1865 he was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, and presided over the investigation which was held into the manner in which the rebellion had been repressed. For his services in this capacity he was, in November, 1866, made a Privy Councillor. On Mr. Cardwell's accession to office as Secretary for War Sir Henry was made Under-Secretary and Controller-in-Chief, and in 1870 he became Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and entered Parliament as member for Ripon. Sir Henry Storks's part in explaining and defending Mr. Cardwell's military reforms is well known.

SIR J. RENNIE.

Sir John Rennie, C.E., F.R.S., F.S.A., Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and Knight of Wasa of Sweden, who died on the 3rd inst., at Bengeo, Herts, aged eighty-one, was son of the late John Rennie, Esq., the well-known civil engineer, by Martha, his wife, daughter of E. Mackintosh, Esq., and co-operated with his father in many of his undertakings. From the first formation of railways Rennie was connected with them, and amongst his works may be mentioned the completion of the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast, the harbour at Ramsgate, and the construction of the new docks at Whitehaven. He received the honour of knighthood in 1831, on the opening of New London Bridge, which he had executed from designs of his father. Sir John married, in 1833, Selina, daughter of Charles G. Colleton, Esq.

MR. C. GILPIN, M.P.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., died, on Tuesday afternoon, after a lingering illness, at his residence in Bedford-square. He was born in 1815; and, in 1840, married Anna, daughter of Mr. W. Crouch, of Falmouth. He was for many years engaged in the publishing trade in Bishopsgate-street. As a member of the Court of Common Council, he was instrumental in abolishing street tolls. He was a director of the South Eastern, Metropolitan, and Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Companies, as well as of the British Land Company, the National Provident Institution, and the National Freehold Land Company, of which latter he was chairman. In May, 1852, he unsuccessfully contested Perth; but, in 1857, he was elected for Northampton. At the four succeeding general elections he was re-elected for Northampton, for which borough he sat till his death. He filled the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from July, 1859, till February, 1865. In politics he was a thorough Liberal; was in favour of the modification or repeal of the income tax, of greater economy in the public expenditure, and was opposed to all State endowments of capital religion. He was an advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, and a determined enemy to slavery. Mr. Gilpin was a member of the Society of Friends.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A. CARPMAEL and A. TYTRO.—The author's solution of Problem 1592 is quite correct. If Black play 1. Q takes B, or 1. Q to Q 3rd, White mates with Queen at K B 7th.

A. DE GOGORZA.—The problem is very ingenious, and, if found correct, shall have early insertion.

J. E. B. AWOOD, G. H. V. JULIUS I., B. B., INAGH, and Others.—Problem No. 1593, by Mr. Abbott, is quite sound. If White play 1. K to K 5th, Black answers with 1. K to B 4th.

Similarly, if White move 1. K to B 5th, the reply is 1. P to K B 4th, and mate cannot be effected in two more moves.

W. G. WOOD.—Suppose Black were to play 2. P takes E, how would you mate next move?

J. PARSONS.—If you will look at the position again you will find that there is no mate according to your proposed solution, as Black, in reply to 3. Q to K Kt 4th, can move his King to King's 4th.

JULIUS I.—The solution will not hold water. In reply to 1. Kt to Q 3rd, Black can play 1. B to Q 5th; and if you then move 2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd, the answer is 2. B to Q R 5th.

BEN REEDING.—We cannot acknowledge solutions the same week unless they reach us, at the latest, by Tuesday morning.

C. J. L.—The position marked M No. 3 is too easy; besides, it commences with a check, which is always objectionable in a three-move problem. No. 2 is still under examination.

W. G. WOOD.—Your problem can be solved in two moves by 1. Q takes K P.

G. E. MARTIN.—All problems sent for examination should be legibly described on diagrams.

W. F. THE GERMAN HANDBUCH can be obtained through any foreign bookseller. It is published by Veit and Co., Leipzig.

E. H.—We repeat that there is no other solution of Problem 1592 but that proposed by the author, commencing with 1. B to K Kt 5th.

RUE FUNNY.—How, indeed?

W. GRASY.—The problem shall be examined.

S. H. T.—You must have described the problem incorrectly on the diagram. In the position sent White can mate in one move by R to Q R 4th.

W. H. (Sunderland).—There is no mate as you suggest. Look at the position again.

G. H. V.—See the author's solution.

PROBLEM NO. 1593.—Additional correct solutions received from Anchor, Miss Jane D., W. V. D., Swannove School, T. W. Long, D. G. H. P., E. M. Marden, Kingston Mark, A. P. Q., W. F. Michael H., R. W. S., Blue Peter, Boulogne, E. F. P. W. W. J., J. C. Ll., and Inagh.

PROBLEM NO. 1594.—Correct solutions received from A. Sozzini, Bion, jun., Michael H., Rue Fouey, Seymour T., J. C. M., M. Rhodes, J. G. C., Le Val, A. D. M., V. Gorgias, Swanmore School, Wowley, H. Schlesnus, W. E. Me., and Kafaf.

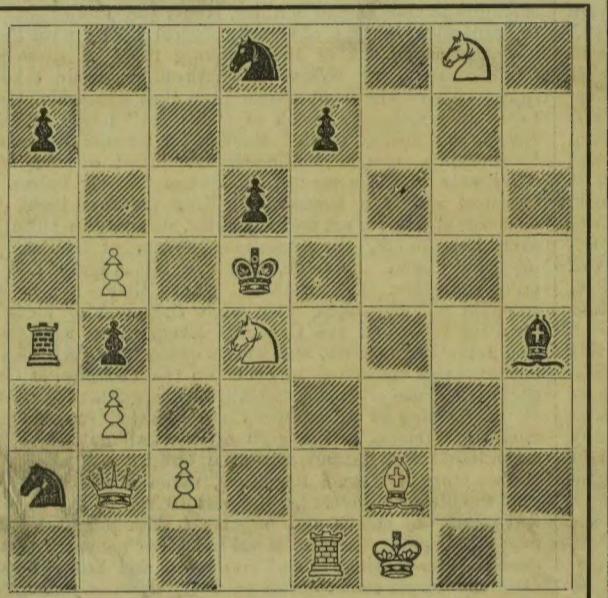
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1594.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q R 5th K takes P 3. B or Kt mates.
2. P to Q Kt 4th K moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1595.

By Mr. JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE PROVINCIAL CHAMPION CUP.

We give below the fifth game in the late Match between the Rev. J. OWEN and the Rev. A. B. SKIPWITH. It was played at Leamington, Aug. 25. (Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

1. P to K 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd It is not easy to find a satisfactory move for Black at this juncture; but 21. Q to Q 2nd seems open to fewer objections than the one actually made.

22. Kt to K R 4th Q to K B 2nd 23. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd 24. Q to K 2nd B to Q B 2nd 25. P to K B 5th

Well played. White has now a winning position.

26. P to K Kt 4th P to K Kt 4th 27. Kt to K B 5th Kt takes Kt 28. P takes Kt B to Q Kt 2nd

At first sight it would appear that Black might play more advantageously 28. Kt takes B P; and, on White's taking Pawn with Pawn, rejoin with 29. Kt to Q 3rd; but a little examination will show that he would not have improved his game thereby—e.g.,

29. P takes P Kt takes B P Kt to Q 3rd 30. P takes P K takes P 31. B takes R B takes R 32. P to K 7th R to K Sq 33. Q to K 6th (ch), and wins.

29. B to K R 3rd P to K R 4th 30. Kt to R Sq Q to K R 2nd 31. R to K Kt sq Kt takes P 32. B takes P Ingenious and conclusive.

32. P takes B P takes B 33. R takes P (ch) K to R Sq 34. Q to K 5th (ch) Kt to Kt 2nd 35. Q R to K Kt sq R to K Kt sq 36. B to K B 5th Q to K R 3rd 37. B to K Kt 6th, and Black resigns.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

The following Game was recently played at the Cafe International, New York, between Messrs. MACKENZIE and HOSMER, who, it will be remembered, carried off respectively the first and second prizes in the late Chicago Tournament.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 15. B to K 2nd Q to Q 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 16. B to Q 2nd Q to Q 4th

3. P to Q 4th P takes P An error which subjects him to a terrible attack. He ought to have retired the Queen to Queen's Knight's 3rd.

4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th 17. Kt to Q Kt 5th B to Q Sq

5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes P (ch) 18. R to K B Sq P to Q B 3rd

6. B to K 2nd B to Q Kt 4th 19. R to Q B 5th Q takes K R P

7. P to Q B 3rd B to K 2nd 20. Kt to Q 6th It to K B Sq

Mr. Hosmer, we understand, is the originator of this line of defence, which certainly seems to merit attention.

8. Castles Kt to K B 3rd 21. B to Q 4th Q takes Kt P

9. R to K Sq Q to Q 4th 22. B to Q B 3rd Q to K R 6th

10. Kt to Q 4th Castles 23. Q to K B 3rd Kt to Q 4th

He would probably have done better to take off the Knight at once.

11. B to K B 3rd Q to Q 3rd 24. R takes Kt Well played; leading to a pretty termination.

12. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt takes Kt 25. Q takes B P (ch), and mates in three more moves.

13. P takes Kt R to K Sq 26. P takes R

14. B to K Kt 5th Q to Q R 3rd

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In your last week's Number I notice a paragraph relating to a proposed match between Mr. Bird and myself. May I be permitted to state, through the medium of your columns, that my challenge was issued last June, in the City of London Chess Magazine? The editor of that periodical, unfortunately, did not publish my letter containing the détails in

question, one of the conditions of which was that half the games should be played at Colchester and half in London. If Mr. Bird is willing to play half the games in the country I shall be most happy to discuss the preliminaries of the match with him. I have been expecting to hear from him on the subject. The match cannot, however, be played this month, as I have been for some little time in negotiations with Mr. Owen to play first. Had Mr. Bird accepted my challenge sooner matters would have been different. The insertion of the above in your next issue would oblige, Sir, yours obediently,

G. H. D. GOSSIP.

East Bergholt, Sussex, Sept. 4.

[We are informed that Mr. Bird has accepted Mr. Gossip's conditions, and has written to him requesting him to nominate a stakeholder and umpire.]

CHESS MATCH.

We understand that there is some prospect of a friendly match being arranged between Messrs. McDonnell and Wisker.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated July 24, 1871, and Aug. 13, 1872, of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hussey Packe, late of Caythorpe House, Lincolnshire, and of Prestwood Hall, Leicestershire, who died at his town residence, No. 41, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on July 2 last, were proved on the 25th ult., by Hussey Packe, the son of the deceased, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Lydia Packe, certain of his furniture, horses, carriages, and plate, pecuniary legacies amounting to £1100, and the income of the residue of the personality for life; he also gives her a rent-charge of £1400, in addition to her jointure of £600 per annum. To his daughter, Miss Marian Penelope Catherine Packe, £8000, a further sum of £7000 at the death of her mother, also such sum as with some money she is already entitled to will make up another sum of £20,000. The ultimate residue of the personal estate goes to his son, and the testator devises to him his real estate.

The will, dated Feb. 23 last, of Joseph Poole Matthews, late of Housham Tye Farm, Matching, Essex, who died on July 29, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Samuel Porter Matthews and Frederick John Matthews, the brothers of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to the Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, and to the Pastors' College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, £5000 each; to the trustees of the Congregational chapel at Hatfield-heath for the support of an evangelist and the building of a small chapel in the parish of Matching, £3000; and to the Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the London City Mission £500 each, all free of legacy duty. After giving legacies to his nephews, servants, and others, he leaves the residue of his property to his two brothers.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved—viz., Sir Claude E. Scott, under £12,000; James Coxon Richardson, under £30,000; Sir George Reeve de la Pole, Bart., under £4000; John Candlish, of Sunderland, under £40,000; Lady Henrietta Augusta Harvey, under £3000; and Lady Elizabeth Anne Russell, under £14,000.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., Director-General R.N., made an official inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, Queenstown, yesterday week.

The year's "Colonial Statistical Abstract," which has been issued by the Board of Trade, gives a statement of the population of the British possessions abroad, which may be condensed as follows:—British India, 190,663,623; Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Labuan, 2,178,282; British North America, 3,748,857; Australia, with New Zealand, 1,978,748; the West Indies, Honduras, and British Guiana, 1,280,268; the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 855,931; West African Settlements—viz., Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Lagos, 539,654; Mauritius, 318,584; Hong-Kong, 194,198; St. Helena, 6241; Bermuda, 12,121; Falkland Islands, 811; Malta and Gibraltar, 141,918 and 16,454 respectively, exclusive of the military. The total is 204,495,690; and in North America and Australia there has been a substantial increase since the Census was taken.

According to the Census of 1870 the following numbers of persons were employed in the manufacture of watches in the four Swiss Cantons where it forms the chief industry:—In Neuchâtel, 11,081 men and 5383 women; in Berne, 9392 men, 4743 women; in Vaud, 2439 men, 1313 women; and in Geneva, 23